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WAY CLEARED IN SENATE FOR RAIL MERGERS

Railroad Consolidation Bill Reported, to Admit Limited Number of Systems

HOPE FOR ECONOMIES IN LARGE OPERATIONS

Measure Leaves Manner of Consolidations Open—Says Public Will Benefit

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Railroad Consolidation Bill was reported to the Senate Feb. 23 with a recommendation for its passage in order to permit the establishment of a limited number of systems strong enough to give efficient service at a reasonable cost to the public.

The measure, approved a few days ago by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, was reported to the Senate by Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, with a detailed explanation of its purpose. It is the hope of the supporters of the bill, the report declared, to form an efficient system neither so large as to be unwieldy or unmanageable, nor too small to secure economies derived from large scale operation.

How It Could Be Done

"A well balanced system," said the Fess report, "is one that has a reasonable opportunity to originate well diversified and dependable traffic which assures a continuity of revenue, so that the depression in a single industry will not too greatly affect its total traffic; one which has facilities, equipment, tracks, yard and terminals adequate to the public needs."

The unification could be brought about by mergers, financial control, corporate consolidation of their lines under specific instructions set forth in the bill, the whole proposition to be under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The measure would require carriers to give due public notice of an intention to unify, and to make a report to the Governor of each state through which their lines pass.

Public hearings would be required before the commission "so that organizations of shippers, chambers of commerce, and other community organizations, and the stockholders, bondholders and other creditors of the carriers involved may be heard."

The commission would have power to deal with the financial and economic contingencies which the unifications might present.

One of Purposes of Bill

One of the main purposes of the bill would be to afford minority stockholders the opportunity to refrain from going along against their will with a new plan, to withdraw from the enterprise and to liquidate their holdings.

"Obviously, however," the report declared, "this opportunity need not be afforded to all stockholders. Those who favored the adoption of the plan may be dismissed from further consideration. They cast their lot with the new plan. They stand by their own decision, and if they desire to get out they do so only by a sale of their stock in the open market or otherwise. Nor is the committee satisfied that the opportunity should be given to every stockholder who opposed the adoption of the plan."

In considering the disposal of minority stockholders, the effect upon their stockholdings and the time they became stockholders would be considered. The measure would give specific authorization as to how the minority stockholders might be determined, who should come within that category and how they should be treated.

British Planes Start Easily on Coal Petrol

New Gasoline Industry to Be Extended Following Successful Flights

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

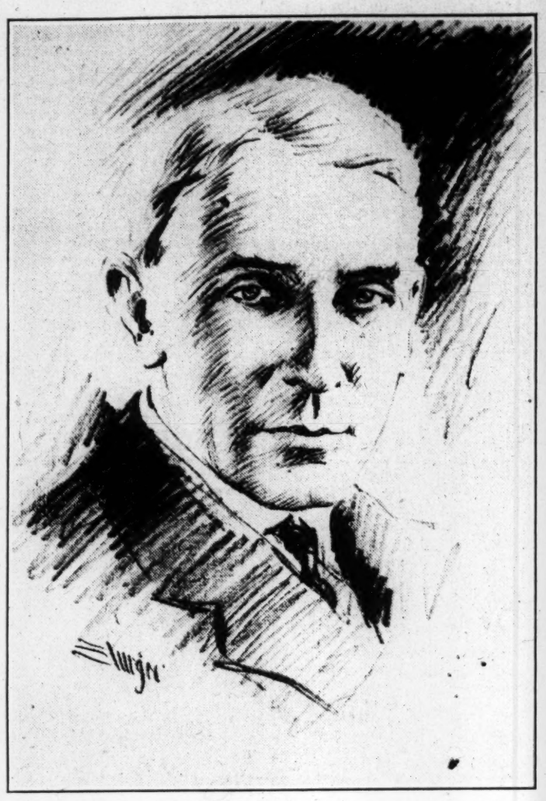
LONDON—An important step has been taken at Hendon up the ladder of which the top is the rehabilitation of the British coal industry. The Monitor representative saw airplanes easily started "from cold" on petrol distilled from British coal by the Parker system and the gyro cracking process.

Owing to fog, it was impssible for the airplanes to leave the ground, but it is stated that successful flights have already been made by Capt. H. Broad, the de Havilland test pilot.

Lieut.-Col. W. A. Bristow, chairman of the Low Temperature Carbonization Company, in an interview, said it had been amply proved that gasoline derived from coal oil had an anti-knock quality superior to petrol. The gyro cracking process, extensively used in America, will be used in a plant shortly to be erected on the Humber in Yorkshire as a first installment of the new coal-petrol industry.

Though at present British coal-petrol is being produced commercially, said Colonel Bristow, it is significant that one plant alone has produced 1,850,000 gallons of crude oil and 160,000 gallons of petrol in the past 18 months. In the near future, he said, there will be seen a smokeless fuel, the reopening of nonpaying mines and the production of a large proportion of British petrol requirements.

'Henry Ford' of Farming Returns From Mission to Soviet Russia



THOMAS D. CAMPBELL
Mechanics Supplant "Farm Hands" on His Great Enterprise in Montana, Where Methods of Mass Production Have Drawn Wide Comment

Commends Attention Given by Authorities to Problem of Agriculture—Montana "Wheat King" to Confer With Hoover—Has Industrialized Farm Methods

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Thomas D. Campbell, the "Henry Ford of farming," who has been sharing with the Russians some of his methods found successful in operating his great Montana wheat farm, has returned to the United States, enthusiastic over the future possibilities of agriculture in Russia.

Mr. Campbell returned on the Leviathan of the United States Lines. On his arrival in this port he spoke highly of the co-operation of the Soviet authorities in his investigation and the friendliness of his reception in Russia.

Although he stayed only in the cities, because of the fact that the snow on the ground made any extensive survey of farms impossible, he expressed himself as satisfied with the information given him and declared that agriculture was an important, if not the most important, condition facing the Soviet Government.

Mr. Campbell will remain in New York for a few days, proceeding to Washington to meet President-elect Hoover.

Crops on Campbell Farm Kept to Wheat and Flax; No Live Stock or Poultry

By DR. ALFRED ATKINSON
President, Montana State College
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOZEMAN, Mont.—"Food Will Win the War." It was this slogan, based upon the Napoleonic aphorism that "an army travels upon its stomach," which provided American agriculture with its greatest stimulus and which resulted in the establishment, near Hardin, Mont., of what is today described as the world's greatest wheat farm, and has brought to Thomas D. Campbell, its manager, the popular title of "Wheat King." The enterprise is located on the Crow Indian Reservation. The land is leased from the Indians and from the United States Indian Service.

Operations on this vast farm bear little resemblance to the farming with which most people are familiar. With more than 50,000 acres in crops—considerably more than half the entire crop area of the State of Rhode Island—there is no place for cows or chickens, no place even for horses. Outside of an occasional jackrabbit that wanders in from the surrounding unbroken prairie, the "World's Greatest Wheat Farm" has no live stock on it. The farm produces only two crops, wheat and flax, and it is said that Mr. Campbell deserves the title of "World Champion" in one as well as the other. Reports of acreages on his farm last year show more than 40,000 acres of wheat and nearly 10,000 acres of flax.

Approaches Factory Type

Whether the Campbell farm is the forerunner of a "factory" farming system remains to be seen. Certainly this enterprise more nearly ap-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Move to Abolish Aliens' Privileges in Irak Mandate

Britain Asks League's Consent to Step Leading to New Kingdom's Independence

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A further step toward the independence of Irak is foreshadowed in a memorandum from the British Government to the Council of the League of Nations suggesting the removal of present inequalities in the judicial system, by which national states which renounced capitulatory privileges in that country are still accorded favorable treatment.

It will be recalled that Persia protested against this system during the League Assembly last September and the British memorandum admits that present conditions constitute an obstacle to cordial relations between Irak and its eastern neighbor, and also between Irak and Turkey, where judicial equality has been established.

In order that the present agreement may be abrogated, the consent of the Council of the League of Nations is necessary, and the British Government therefore asks the authority of the League to prepare, in collaboration with the Irak Government, detailed proposals for the establishment of a uniform system of justice, to be applied to all persons in Irak without differentiation, on the understanding that effect will not be given to those proposals until they have been submitted to, and approved by, the Council.

MARCHING UNEMPLOYED APPROACHING LONDON

LONDON (AP)—Eight hundred British unemployed, converging here from all parts of Scotland, England and Wales, were met in the suburbs on Saturday by reception committees, who discussed with them plans for their demonstration at Trafalgar Square Sunday.

The trampers' ranks are much depleted since their start, many giving up owing to hardships. The march was not encouraged or sanctioned by the Trade Union Congress or affiliated unions, while the Miners' Federation withheld official support.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1929

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 6
Sporting News—Page 10
Financial News—Page 11

FEATURES

Music News of the World 5
The Playhouse of the Air 6
The Home Forum 7
Seeing Aright
Home Building, Equipment, Gardening 8
Antiques and Interior Decoration 9
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

The "Tactilist"

is a new figure in art to most of us. The well-known painter, Joseph Birren, will tell us more about him and what he is doing for "surface quality," etc.,

Monday

on the Art Page

CHICAGO PUBLIC MOBILIZING FOR 'WAR' ON GANGS

Police, Churches, Industry and Bar Co-operating in Aggressive Crusade

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Chicago's gangsters are forcing the counter organization of a new gang, and a fresh gang war is impending. The gang which is slowly being mobilized against the gunmen is the public.

The latest feud is heralded by an aggressiveness unprecedented here by the police, by the formation of a civic committee on crime, by the activity of many pastors and by other unmistakable tokens.

The citizens' committee includes James D. Cunningham, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, which called the conference authorizing the committee. Mr. Cunningham has the appointment of the other four.

New Orders Given to Police

The "lid" is being kept on by William C. Russell, commisisoner of police, and he has given supplementary orders to back up his previous instructions against liquor selling. Not a protest against drying up the city was raised at the Illinois Manufacturers' Association conference, it is reported by the state's attorney, Judge John A. Swanson.

Commissioner Russell's commands now being carried out are these:

"To division commanders: Cause district commanders at once to have a search made of all garages, both public and private; barns, sheds; in fact any type of buildings in alleys, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting any places suspected of having miniature breweries, whisky stills, alcohol stills, whisky or beer trucks, liquors or beer stored.

"In every such case, obtain the name of the owner, lessor and lessee and the street address, forwarding immediately after the conclusion of this search a report in duplicate giving detailed information of each placed named.

Calls for Personal Attention

"Secure the state license numbers of all vehicles suspected of being used to convey liquor or beer.

"It is ordered that district commanders use every available man, in order that this search may be thoroughly and quickly executed.

"Division commanders shall give this matter their personal attention."

Discovery of the automobile which was used in the slaying of the seven gangsters in a North Side garage last week is reported to have followed the carrying out of these instructions.

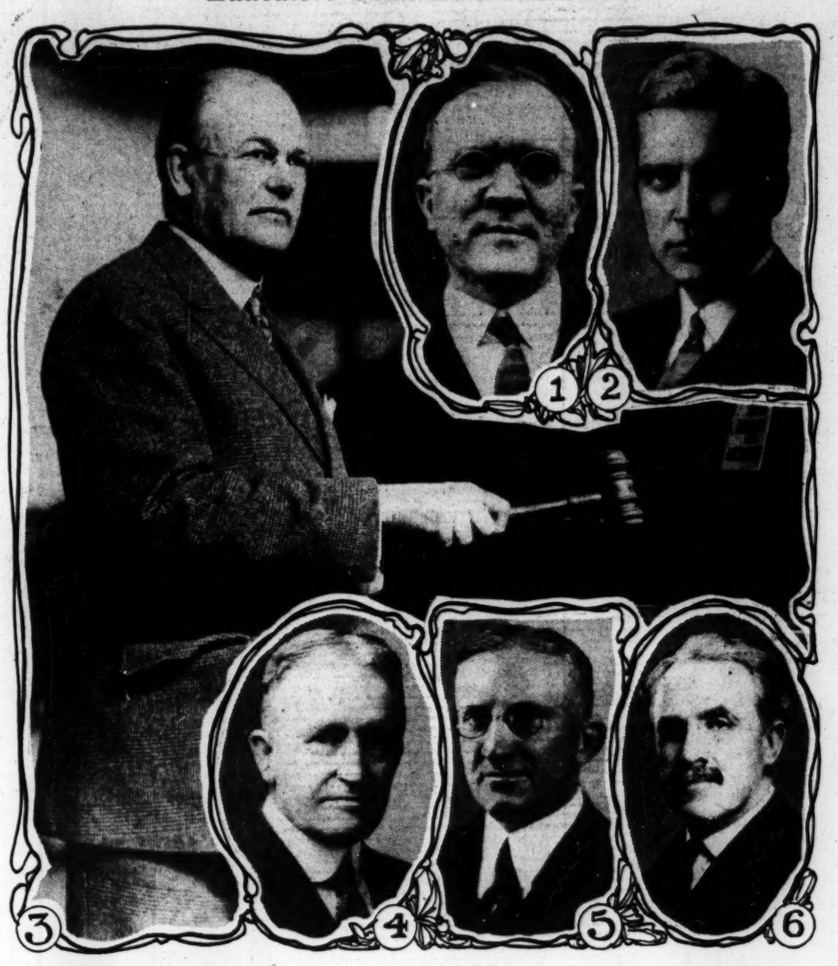
Some other notable events have taken place here with a bearing on the drinking problem. Nineteen men have been indicted for counterfeiting whisky labels. The moonshine industry has been greatly furthered by the counterfeiting of Canadian and American whisky labels. Much whisky which was merely colored alcohol has been sold because of being made to appear to be old bottled in bond whisky.

Many Labels Seized

Half a carload of counterfeited labels were seized here and E. C. Yellowley, federal prohibition administrator, sent two agents to New York City to get to the seat of the label trade. They raided its headquarters and found that it was doing

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Educators' Scan Broad Horizon



No. 1—George D. Strayer; No. 2—Paul V. McNutt, National Commander American Legion; No. 3—Frank D. Boynton, President National Education Association; No. 4—J. M. Gwinn, Superintendent of Schools, San Francisco, Calif; No. 5—R. G. Jones, Superintendent of Schools, Cleveland, O.; No. 6—William J. Bogan, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Chicago. (Underwood.)

Both Executive and Progressive Educators Plan Broad Projects

Better Service to Democracy Sought by N. E. A. Superintendents

By MARJORIE SHULER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—Ten thousand educators from all over the United States are gathering here to spend a week discussing how the public schools can better serve democracy and increasingly produce a higher type of citizen. During the mornings the educators will attend general sessions of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association and in the afternoons they will divide their attention between a score of sectional organizations which meet annually at the same time as the main group.

In contrast to the annual summer conference, which brings together the teaching personnel, the midwinter session is especially designed for administrators and executives in the educational field, and more and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Bringing Modern Schools to Modern Needs Is Aim of Liberals

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Designating progressive education as promising to be one of the great liberating forces of the world, Alexander Meiklejohn, professor of philosophy and director of the experimental college of the University of Wisconsin, in his keynote speech to the Progressive Education Association Conference here, discussed "What to Teach and to What End," as the next step before the movement.

The new schools are happy and exciting places where strong and wholesome influences are at work, but this alone is not enough, Dr. Meiklejohn pointed out. The pioneer days of protest against lockstep education are over, he said, and freedom is not an end in itself; out of the co-operation undertaking of the schools, a body of educational ideals has emerged.

"Progressive teaching," he said, "is not concerned with a succession of unrelated activities; mere dependence on the interest of the student is not enough; the teacher must direct and plan, must study conditions favorable to learning. The teacher, in other words, must create an environment which suggests to pupils paths along which individual and group unfoldment lies.

Developing the Pupil

"Pupils must be themselves. They must be helped and guided to become themselves, for within this field all genuine teaching is, I believe, confined.

In what ways shall order and coherence be sought? Who will tell us what to teach? What is worth teaching? he asked.

"The notion of growth and the freedom of the individual," continued Dr. Meiklejohn, "should determine the content of growth. There is, in every human situation, a choice between unfoldment and repression. The progressive teacher sees the pupil as an individual that must grow and live. The teacher thinks of freedom as not mere absence of interference, but as the pupil's chance to develop power in making decisions wisely. No progressive teacher says, do as you like. What we say is, do

(Continued on Page 4 Column 4)

Chinese Nationalist Troops Quell Revolt of Former Shantung Dictator

Decisive Victory Apparent in Report of Arms and Prisoners Captured

CHEFOO, China (AP)—Nationalist China struck hard at the first revolt of consequence against its authority, officers returning here Feb. 23 from the previous day's battle with the forces of Chang Tsung-chang, former Shantung war lord, revealed. The victory appeared to have been much more complete than was at first indicated.

Gen. Liu Chen-nien, Nationalist commander, on returning to Chefoo, said his forces had taken more than 1000 prisoners. He said a large party of the revolters were surrounded at Kusien, 25 miles west of Chefoo. Another large party retreating toward Tengchowfu has been surrounded and were expected to surrender momentarily.

The Nationalist commander said it had been established reliably that Gen. Chang Tsung-chang was directing personally the movements of the revolting Nationalist soldiers, although his exact location in the area affected by the fighting was not known. A Russian general, Nachaeff,

CHANG TSUNG-CHANG

who commanded his armored trains when Chang was war lord of Shantung, is assisting him.

Battle Lasted Two Days

A large quantity of ammunition and arms was taken by the Nationalists in the battle. This was augmented Feb. 23 with arrival of 200,000 rounds of ammunition on the Nationalist gunboat Chuyu, which also brought $50,000 (Mexican) for the use of the troops.

The battle, although firing was heard here only on Feb. 22, lasted two days, and apparently has dealt

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

SENATE PULLS BACK ITS VOTE ON NICARAGUA

Administration Obtains Reversal of Move to Withdraw Marines by July

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate, Feb. 23, reversed its vote of Feb. 22 which called for early withdrawal of all marines from Nicaragua.

By a vote of 48 to 32, it rejected the amendment of C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, which was inserted in the Navy Department appropriation bill.

Immediately thereafter funds were voted to begin the new cruiser construction program. The money, amounting to more than $12,000,000, was included in the appropriation bill.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The action of the Senate in inserting by a 38 to 30 vote an amendment in the navy appropriations bill prohibiting the use of the funds it authorizes for the maintenance or transportation of marines in Nicaragua brought to an unexpectedly successful culmination a long endeavor to this end by the progressives in Congress.

The approval of the proposal at this session was brought about through a reversal of position by some of those who voted against it last year. Senators Borah and Swanson, chairman and ranking Democratic member, respectively of the Foreign Relations Committee, were among those who backed the proposition this time.

The cause for this change in the Senate is declared to be due to the likelihood that Henry L. Stimson, Governor-General of the Philippines, will be Secretary of State in the Hoover Cabinet.

Mr. Stimson was sent to Nicaragua by President Coolidge to bring about an adjustment of conditions there and it is known that Mr. Borah and Mr. Swanson do not view favorably Mr. Stimson's work in Nicaragua. It is said that Mr. Borah contends that Mr. Stimson "only half completed the job" in Nicaragua.

UNITED STATES TARIFFS PROTESTED BY CZECHS

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—Declaring that the United States charges excessive duties on the importation of Czechoslovak glassware and porcelain, for which Czechoslovakia is famous, delegation of business men visited the Minister of Commerce Feb. 23.

They asked that the Government co-operate with other countries to raise the duties on American automobiles in reprisal for what they regard as prohibitive American duties on glassware exported to the United States. The minister promised he would take up the matter with American officials in Prague.

RATIONING OF BREAD AT MOSCOW INTENDED TO PREVENT OUTFLOW

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—From the middle of March Moscow will go on a system of partial bread rationing, according to a resolution passed by the city Soviet which is prominently displayed throughout the city and widely discussed in the press.

Workers and employees will enjoy the right to buy a stated quantity of bread at the same prices that prevail now while higher prices will be charged to nontoilers.

This measure, which was foreseen for several weeks, is designed to eliminate the outflow of bread from Moscow, prevent speculative buying and hoarding and reserve bread for human consumption. Hitherto much rye bread has been fed to horses because it is cheaper than oats.

GUATEMALA RESTORES RIGHTS

GUATEMALA CITY (By U. P.)—President Chacon and his Cabinet have issued a decree restoring constitutional rights throughout the Nation. The officials declared that there is no further necessity for this emergency measure, because perfect quiet has returned to the country after the recent revolutionary gesture.

COOLIDGE VOICES FAITH IN IDEALS OF WASHINGTON

Declares for Co-operation With World Without Group Alliances

CITES GREAT ADVANCE IN FOREIGN RELATIONS

Renews Call for Limitation of Arms—Speaks at George Washington University

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Coolidge in a George Washington's anniversary address here on the night of Feb. 22 declared that in the thought of Washington's day "an alliance meant the banding together of two or more nations for offensive and defensive purposes against certain other nations either expressed or implied."

"It was a purely artificial creation," he said. "It had no reference to an association of practically all nations in an attempt to recognize their common interests and discharge their common obligations.

"While we should at all times defend our own independence, and maintain our own sovereignty, we should not forget that all nations as well as all individuals have natural and inalienable rights 'of life liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' in the words of Jefferson, and, while we should fail disgracefully in our mission in the world if we did not protect those rights for ourselves, we shall also fail if we do not respect them in others."

Receive Honorary Degrees

The President spoke at George Washington University where he and Mrs. Coolidge received the honorary degrees of Doctors of Laws. His auditors included members of the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps.

President Coolidge asserted that the United States was on cordial and friendly relations with every nation in the world, with the exception of Russia. He said that the uncertainties which existed south of the Rio Grande have been very much relieved and that domestic disorders in Central America had been adjusted.

"Of course," he said, "our citizens meet the citizens of other countries in commercial rivalry in the market places of the world. That will always continue. It is the natural and inevitable result of foreign trade. But it does not raise any issue between our Government and other governments.

"We believe in a policy of national defense and maintain an army and navy for that purpose. Other countries have similar military establishments. We are committed to the principle of limitation of armaments. The other great powers through the public opinion of their people and the binding obligation of their treaties are more firmly committed to this principle than we are. Each government is conscientiously seeking to extend this principle. It does not raise any issue among us."

After his résumé of the position of the United States with regard to other countries he declared: "This is the position which I judge Washington wished his country to occupy."

Citations of Dr. Marvin

In paying tribute to Washington, the President said that he was the superior of Jefferson as a statesman and was a better business man than Hamilton.

Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin, president of the university, in conferring the degree upon Mr. Coolidge, said:

"Conservative leader during a period when thoughtful, firm action alone could hold the confidence of the people, proponent at the same time, of a forward-looking social procedure, sponsoring scientific endeavors, espousing a program of economic responsibility, arousing in the Nation a self-imposed feeling for co-operation and good will, patron of education and of culture, respected leader of our people—the President of the United States of America."

The citation for Mrs. Coolidge was: "Combining gift in exquisite taste and gracious kindliness with an uncommonly clear and understanding mind, you have touched life and it has reacted warm and true. You have unconsciously caused to be builded for yourself in the hearts of the people a temple of genuine friendship, loyal appreciation and true affection."

British Join in Observing Anniversary of Washington

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Under patronage of Alanson B. Houghton, Ambassador from the United States, the Association of American Newspaper Correspondents in London gave a supper at the Hotel Savoy, on the evening of Washington's birthday, at which the Prince of Wales and Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, were special guests.

Others present included Sir Kynaston and Lady Studd, Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, Sir William Joynson-Hicks and Lady Joynson-Hicks, the French and Belgian Ambassadors, Lord Ridell, and Harry Gordon Selfridge.

Many leading American artists now in London contributed to the program, Raymond G. Swing, president of the association, London representative of the New York Evening Post, presiding.

Longworth Likens Hoover to the First President

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Speaking Feb. 22 at the Washington's Birthday exercises of the University of Pennsylvania, Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House of Representatives, predicted that the Administration of Herbert Hoover would bear

"worthy comparison" with that of the first President.

Mr. Longworth said he was a firm believer in responsible party government in America, without which such a "representative democratic Republic" could not long endure.

The Speaker declared that Washington frequently voiced his opposition to factionalism, and that he was a stern opponent of political divisions dependent upon sectionalism or racial or religious prejudice.

Mr. Longworth was one of four to receive honorary degrees from the University of Pennsylvania during the exercises, the others being William A. Redding, widely known patent attorney; Dr. Herbert E. Ives, inventor, and J. M. Merrick 3d, headmaster of St. George's School, Newport, R. I.

Hughes Enlists Support in Washington Memorial

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Charles E. Hughes sharply criticized the "debunkers" of George Washington and advised them to "hold their peace," in an appeal on behalf of the $10,000,000 memorial building projected in Washington by the George Washington Memorial Association. In an address just radiocast by the National Broadcasting Company, Mr. Hughes said the association's plan was a definite carrying out of Washington's wish for "an institution for the general diffusion of knowledge."

John Marshall's estimate of Washington—"the hero, the sage and the patriot of America"—and Thomas Jefferson's statement, "he was, indeed, in every sense of the word a wise, a good and great man," were quoted by Mr. Hughes in refutation of the opinions of modern biographers seeking to provide new "thrills" to interest the public.

"What finer memorial could we erect to the character and ideals of Washington," he inquired, "than a great building nobly planned in the Nation's capital to serve as a meeting place for the great educational interests of the country? May we not together, in a splendid unity—itself a tribute—establish this memorial building, at once expressing a sense of our indebtedness to the memory of Washington and creating an instrumentality of invaluable service to the American Nation?"

Mr. Hughes commended the efforts of Mrs. Henry P. Dimock, of Washington, president of the association, for her efforts in behalf of the memorial building. This is to be completed by 1932, the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth. Its site on Seventh and B streets has been given by the Government.

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Coolidge Lauds First President as Sound and Patriotic Statesman

Reviews Friendly Relations Established With Other Nations Through "Unprejudiced Detachment"—Warns Against Political Distortion of Facts

WASHINGTON—At the commencement at George Washington University, Feb. 22, President Coolidge spoke as follows:

My Fellow Countrymen:

Compared with some of the older nations, our holidays are few in number. Being less frequent, they are given a more formal observance. With the possible exception of the Fourth Day of July, none of them on the secular side arouse any more popular interest than the birthday of George Washington. Of course, he is honored for what he did. He was the leader in a successful struggle for independence, which gave him a justified military reputation.

He was also the foremost influence in securing the adoption of our Federal Constitution, which gave us a free Republic. Naturally, he was chosen the first President. In this office he brought into practical operation the theories of our National Government, which demonstrated that he was not only a military leader, but a sound and patriotic statesman. In addition to all his public service, he was a man of affairs. He ranks as the best business man of his day. Had there been no Revolutionary War, he would undoubtedly have become the foremost colonial figure of his time.

Acclaimed Throughout World

It is because of his success in so many fields of action that his memory makes such a wide appeal. Wherever men love liberty we find a veneration for the name of George Washington. Wherever there are aspirations for a free government, whether already in being or in future expectation, there is admiration for the institutions he established.

Wherever purity of character and self-sacrificing public service are admired, his name is honored and revered. Almost alone of the great figures of history, he can be accepted without any qualifications or reservations. Not only is his fame world-wide, but his life is held in universal respect.

In a day when tilling the soil went mostly by the rule of thumb, we find him developing agriculture in a scientific way. While others were speculating, usually at a loss, he was investing in land and making a profit. When the political thought of his day was centered for the most part in each local colony, he had the vision to see and the understanding to comprehend the advantages of a Federal Union.

Man of Self-Education

Although his own State of Virginia had a college in his youth, and there were others in the North, with the possible exception of some short studies in surveying he did not attend any of the higher institutions of learning. Yet he became a well-educated man himself, and in many of his public statements, and finally in his will, he was careful to disclose his views on the importance to republican institutions, of Government supported free schools, and opportunities for higher education.

Here again he showed distinctly that he was nationally minded, because he coupled the personal benefits of a centralized university training with the cultivation of a national spirit in the students. Since his day so many local colleges and state universities have been established that the provisions of his will have never been put into execution. Yet it is a satisfaction to have this institution a least bearing his name in the National Capital. The views which he expressed on the all-important subject of education have that ring of truth and that soundness which makes them apply with the same force today as they had when they were uttered.

Advisers Carefully Chosen

Although he, like Lincoln, did not have opportunity to take a college degree, yet, like the Great Emancipator, the Father of his Country had the advantage of working with a citizenship which was well permeated with college men, whom he constantly sought for his advisers in positions of responsibility. It should always be remembered that unless many of their associates had secured the liberal education which comes from college training, the career of both Washington and Lincoln would have been utterly impossible. Without well-educated leaders and general diffusion of learning among the people they would have had no success.

Outside of college walls, but usually under the guidance of competent instruction, Washington was a most painstaking and thorough student. He gained the position which he held through application to hard work. By that means his mind became well trained. He knew how to think.

Not only in what Washington said do we find much wise counsel relating to education, but we find even more in the man himself. His life justifies the existence and demonstrates the necessity of institutions for giving to our youth that broad culture which comes from application to a course in the liberal arts.

Ranked High as Engineer

We need men of technical training. They are much more necessary now than they were in the Revolutionary period. We could not maintain our modern life for any length of time without them. Washington himself would be entitled to considerable rank as an engineer in his day. It is necessary for our progress to have individuals to make a life study of one subject to the exclusion of everything else. The danger to them and from them lies in their becoming lost in particulars. While they are wonderfully skilled in their own subject, they often do not comprehend its relation to other subjects.

There would be a place in the world for the soldier and sailor who could see nothing but national defense, a place for the pacifist who would never engage in war and had no comprehension of international relations, for the physicist who had little interest in spiritual ideals, and a place in every large enterprise for the experts in accounting, in production, in transportation, and in merchandising, though they might understand nothing of the broad principles of political economy.

But these talents will reach their greatest usefulness only when directed and co-ordinated by the wisdom of a comprehending executive who may not always know, but who rarely fails to understand.

It was in this field that Washington appears to have excelled. He could not have written the Declaration of Independence. Yet, as a statesman, he was easily the superior of Jefferson. He could not have prepared the intricate report on manufactures. Yet he was a far better business man than Hamilton. His words and actions were such that he inspired confidence.

The country followed him because it trusted him. They were willing to take his judgment concerning subjects which they did not themselves comprehend. In him was the essence of all great leadership, a power which gives men faith. The people looked on him and believed. They believed in themselves, in their country, and in their future destiny. In that faith they conquered.

Talent Augmented by Training

It is possible that this kind of talent is born, not made. Yet, as we study the lives of those who have possessed it, we cannot escape the conviction that it is enlarged by rigorous training. The only military experience that Lincoln ever had was a few days' service in the Black Hawk War, to which he always referred with a mixture of amusement. Yet from his early youth we find him constantly employed in the deepest of study trying to learn how to think. Mathematical accuracy was no mere figure of speech with him. His old note papers show that he was engaged in demonstrating his conclusions in accordance with the principles of geometry.

When he came to be tried out in a great conflict the dispatches he sent to his armies in the field indicate that his military judgment was unsurpassed by that of any of his generals. When the great Jefferson, master writer, brilliantly discoursing on the rights of man, was markedly indifferent to declaring and defending the rights of his countrymen, it was the practical Washington who was bending all his energies to make the rights of man a reality by establishing this Republic under a Federal Constitution.

In all the efforts which our institutions of learning are making to develop science they ought not to fail to put a large emphasis on the development of wisdom. We shall fail, if we put all our endowments, all our honor, and all our efforts into our technical schools and leave unsupported our schools of liberal arts. It will be found just as impossible to secure progress without them as it is to secure civilization without religion.

Left Legacy of Advice

In addition to the great example of his life, he left a legacy of wise advice and counsel to his fellow countrymen concerning their relations to each other, to their Government, and to their God. As he was about to leave the army at the close of the Revolutionary War in June, 1783, he issued a letter addressed to the governors of the several states in which he summed up his solicitous interest in the cultivation of good citizenship in the following paragraph:

"I now make it my earnest prayer that God would have you, and the State over which you preside, in His holy protection; that He would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow citizens of the United States at large, and particularly for their brethren who have served in the field; and, finally, that He would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, and without an humble imitation of Whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy Nation."

An All-Embracing Admonition

His better known Farewell Address contains nothing finer than this simple, direct, but all-embracing admonition.

Washington was one of the first in a practical way to conceive of the United States as an independent establishment. Before him it had been a Province. After him it was a Nation. Even following the Revolution there were many people in this country who clung to the old thought that we were a European dependency. If we were not to look to England, then we must look to France.

It was the clear belief of Washington that we must look to ourselves. Habits of thought live on. There are still those among us who have an inferiority complex and there are still people in Europe who regard us as a Province. He therefore warned us in his Farewell Address to beware of permanent and political alliances. The phrase entangling alliances is not from him, but from Jefferson.

In the thought of that day an alliance meant the banding together of two or more nations for offensive and defensive purposes against certain other nations either expressed or implied. It was a purely artificial creation. It had no reference to an association of practically all nations in an attempt to recognize their common interests and discharge their common obligations.

Respect for Others' Rights

While we should at all times defend our own independence, and maintain our own sovereignty, we should not forget that all nations as well as all individuals have natural and inalienable rights "of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," in the words of Jefferson, and, while we should fall disgracefully in our mission in the world if we did not protect those rights for ourselves, we shall also fail if we do not respect them in others.

This principle was clearly understood by our first President, and, being understood, he did not hesitate to put it into operation. When the French undertook to interfere in our affairs in such a way as to threaten the integrity of our Government, he called them to account. When our own citizens, on the other hand, were resentfully refusing to recognize the rights of English subjects, Washington was equally insistent that our Government and our citizens should faithfully discharge their legal obligations—even to our Tory enemies.

Questions Remained Pending

The Revolutionary War inevitably left many undecided questions pending between the United States and Great Britain. There was the question of turning over to this country certain outposts. There were also certain boundary disputes which were not adjusted until well into the next century. These in turn were followed by differences concerning fisheries.

Of course, everyone recalls the difficulties under which we suffered as neutrals during the Napoleonic era, which resulted in the War of 1812. A like experience came to us in the World War. We have also had issues arise, sometimes of a serious and threatening nature, with many other countries. We had them during the early period of our national life and shall undoubtedly continue to have them in the future. Both foreign and domestic affairs will constantly produce new questions for consideration.

Advance in Foreign Relations

Those who feel in a considerable state of alarm when they learn that there are subjects requiring diplomatic adjustment at the present time would probably be somewhat relieved if they would consider the history of our international relations. So long as we continue as a nation we shall have such relations. Because there are matters which require adjustment is no reason for grave concern. There are more and more methods by which the certainty increases that they will be composed.

It is possible to say of our foreign relations at the present time that they have rarely been in a more happy condition. The uncertainties which existed south of the Rio Grande have been very much relieved. The domestic disorders in Central America are being adjusted with a satisfaction that is almost universal. Even the mouths of those who would rather criticize us than have us do right have been stopped.

Issues in Main Adjusted

The recent Pan-American Congress held in Washington exhibited a spirit of friendliness and good will which was most gratifying. Competent and experienced observers have assured me that our relations with South America are on the most satisfactory basis that they have been for 25 years. On the far side of the Pacific our situation is equally satisfactory. We have no important unadjusted problem with the government of any European nation, with the exception of Russia. Outside of that country all the issues that arose, even out of the World War, have been adjusted.

Of course, our citizens meet the citizens of other countries in commercial rivalry in the market places of the world. That will always continue. It is the natural and inevitable result of foreign trade. But it does not raise any issue between our Government and other governments. We believe in a policy of national defense and maintain an army and a navy for that purpose. Other countries have similar military establishments.

Committed to Arms Limitation

We are committed to the principle of limitation of armaments. The other great powers through the public opinion of their people and the binding obligation of their treaties are more firmly committed to this principle than we are. Each government is conscientiously seeking to extend this principle. It does not raise any issue among us.

It seems desirable to mention this subject in order that the people of the United States may have my opinion concerning it. We have recently had a national campaign in which, of course, the opposition party was expected to criticize the foreign policy of the Government and suggest that important unsettled issues were gravely interfering with the friendly attitude which we desire to cultivate abroad.

In other countries there will be similar campaigns, where the parties out of power will criticize their governments in a like manner. There was nothing in our election to indicate that our own country took such statements seriously, and I therefore trust they will not be taken seriously abroad.

For the same reason, our people should not take seriously the campaign utterances of those who may be seeking to supersede the governments in power in other countries. Political utterances of this nature should be carefully differentiated from statements by responsible Government authorities.

I should like the people of the United States to know that at the present time there are no questions of importance awaiting settlement between our Government and any of the European governments with which we have relations. Our Government is on the most cordial and friendly terms with all of them.

Because this is true, there should be an attitude of kindness and good will between our people and all the European people. Whenever we see statements constantly made and seriously entertained concerning the conduct and intentions of our Government likely to prejudice it at home or abroad, there comes a time when a candid presentation of the facts is required to promote a state of better understanding.

Duty Assigned to Press

Such an expression is entirely different from a constant attitude of fault-finding and hostility toward everything that is foreign. The governments are friendly. The people and the press should be friendly. The respect and confidence of European governments is especially evidenced by the unanimous request, not to say insistence, that citizens of the United States should contribute their assistance and counsel in the effort to make a final adjustment of the problem of reparations.

Of course in past negotiations we have reached conclusions with them through the necessary process of give and take, but their actions have demonstrated that their governments feel that our conduct has been such that they can trust. After all, the great measure of our standing in the world is determined by whether other nations turn to us for assistance when they have difficulties among themselves.

Our very detachment puts us in the position where we are constantly rendering a service to the world which would not otherwise be possible. While we are not associated with any particular foreign group, in the last analysis they all know that they can apply to us when they are in need of friendly offices.

Warned Against Alliances

This is the position which I judge Washington wished his country to occupy. While he warned us against alliances with any, he was no less urgent in counseling the maintenance of friendly relations with all. As our strength has increased, as our power to maintain our independent position has grown, the wisdom of his warning and his counsel has become more and more apparent.

Some nations are so situated that it has been and is now necessary for them to seek understandings with others in order to perpetuate their own existence. Others have interests so detached and territory so scattered that they can best protect themselves by some method of regional relations. Our situation is such that we are and can remain unhampered by any such necessities.

We do not seek isolation for its own sake, or in order that we may avoid responsibility, but we cherish our position of unprejudiced detachment, because through that means we can best meet our world obligations. If we became closely identified with any specific grouping of nations, however advantageous it might be to us, we could not hope to continue to perform that service.

Carried Ideals to Victory

As we study the statesmanship of Washington, as we see it demonstrated in our domestic and foreign experience, he becomes a larger and larger figure. The clearness of his intellect, the soundness of his judgment, the wisdom of his counsel, the disinterested patriotism of his actions, are constantly revealed to us with a new and compelling force.

The reverence for his memory continues to increase. The people of the United States feel that they were exalted in his victory. The people of England feel that even in the defeat of their arms abroad he carried their ideals to victory at home. Such a conquest could not be made, save by an exponent of universal truth.

BRITISH ENVOY TRACES ACCORD TO WASHINGTON

Sir Esme Howard, in Anniversary Address, Lauds Kellogg Pact as Forward Step

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador, gave a broadened significance to Washington's anniversary, by pointing out that the first President of the United States remains the "greatest link of all in the chain of friendship" between Great Britain and the United States.

In an amusing fictional interview with Washington, he portrayed something of the activity, progressiveness and uniform good cheer prevalent in the United States, but he admitted to General Washington that perhaps there is a tendency in this country to discuss foreign relations in "somewhat unmeasured language." To which he has Washington reply: "I have suffered from that myself."

The address was delivered to the Daughters of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia, the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of the Children of the American Revolution as a part of the celebration of Washington's one hundred and ninety-seventh anniversary.

Ignore Mutterings

"Is it not unfortunate," he said in the course of his address, "to say the least of it, that now on this side and now on that side we hear mutterings even of the possibility of war? Of sinister designs and evil ulterior motives, when, judging by the utterances of those in really responsible positions, there is no foundation whatever for such stories? On the whole, therefore, we may as well ignore them and take the brighter view that, as Sir Austen Chamberlain says, it is inconceivable that with patience and at an opportune moment friends should not be able to resolve technical difficulties which have hitherto prevented them from reaching an agreement.

"Further than this, last year an immense step forward was made toward the ultimate goal of us all, the state of universal peace. I am speaking of that instrument known as the Kellogg Pact, the Pact of Paris, or the Treaty for the Renunciation of War as an instrument of national policy, to which now nearly 60 nations of the world have adhered.

"To sneer at such a universal covenant to reject force as a means of settling disputes is surely very cheap. Are we really to suppose that all the nations which have ratified this treaty have done so without the intention of keeping their plighted troth? Any such supposition seems to me monstrous.

War Made Unmoral

"This treaty has made an incalculable difference in world affairs, though this is not yet generally realized. Formerly there was nothing unmoral in going to war. A country which took up arms might be doing something foolish, might be doing something worthy of blame—but it was not necessarily committing an immoral action, it was not violating a pledge given to the rest of the world. Now, at any rate, whatever other grounds there may be to justify such action, a government which goes to war will be branded by world opinion as a breaker of oaths, as false to the promise it has solemnly given.

"That is the true meaning of the Kellogg Pact and if public opinion has any influence at all that pact must weigh heavily in the balance for the cause of peace. It is a factor that must, thank God, always be taken into consideration even by the least idealistic of statesmen or of governments; it is a factor which I venture to believe will grow in importance and influence as the years go by."

FEDERAL ATTORNEY NAMED

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Coolidge has nominated Richard H. Templeton of New York to be United States Attorney for the western district of New York.

Meal Times Provided for Wild Game Birds

Albertan Game Association Distributes Food in Calgary District

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALGARY, Alta.—During the recent spell of cold weather in this Province, the officials of the Calgary Fish and Game Association distributed large supplies of feed at various points near the city for feeding the wild game birds thus saving many wild ducks and other water fowl from hardship.

Many hundreds of mallard ducks have been regular attendants at "meal times" owing to the bounty of the association and it is expected that other societies will follow this example and assist in feeding the wild game birds when the weather makes it difficult for the birds to obtain food. Coveys of Mongolian pheasants which were liberated south of Calgary by the association are being watched to see if they are in need of food at any time. These imported birds are reported to be standing the winter well.

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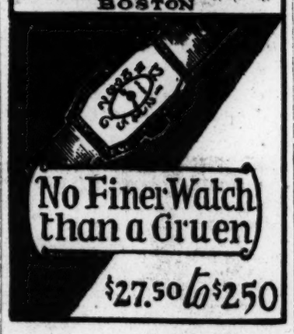
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TACNA-ARICA PACT REPORTED STILL PENDING

Official Agreement Denied, but New Details of Proposal Are Published

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Hopes that Chile and Peru had reached an agreement liquidating their long dispute over Tacna-Arica territory have been dispelled by Conrado Rios Gallardo, Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, who denied that such a settlement had been officially reached.

Published reports of an official accord between the two nations brought forth the statement from Señor Gallardo that the situation remained unchanged and that reports of an official settlement were without foundation.

Negotiations Progressing

Negotiations between the two countries have been progressing favorably for several weeks. It had been widely reported that the negotiators had reached a general agreement and its essential terms had been described as follows:

The disputed territory would be divided and the only seaport, Arica, partitioned between the two countries under an internationalizing agreement giving both access to the sea.

Part of Arica territory was to go to Peru and part of Tacna to Chile, the division boundary to be along the railway running from Arica to La Paz, Bolivia, with Chile controlling the railway.

Peru to Get Railway

The railway from Arica to the inland city of Tacna would become Peruvian property, affording a sea outlet for the city.

The city of Arica was to be divided between Chile and Peru, the old portion of the city remaining with Chile. An international zone, starting between the Chilean and Peruvian wharves, was to run through the city, extending between the two railway lines, the limits of the zone to be indicated by necessary limit signals.

The Morro, the beautiful hill at the edge of Arica Harbor, would be used as a base for a monument to commemorate a definite peace between the countries. It was on this hill that the worst battle of the Pacific War was fought when Chile captured Arica from Peruvian and Bolivian forces.

The conferences which have drawn up these plans began last December and have been aided by tactful efforts of the United States.

Basis of Accord Proposed by American Ambassador

NEW YORK (AP)—The Associated Press correspondent in Lima reports that he is in a position to state authoritatively the following:

"When Alexander P. Moore, American Ambassador to Peru, recently returned to Peru, he found that the Peruvian-Chilean negotiations were deadlocked. In order to solve this impasse, Mr. Moore made certain suggestions by which the new Peruvian-Chilean boundary line would be the San Jose River, about a mile north of Arica, and a new Tacna sea outlet would be built on the northern bank of the San Jose.

This new port would have customs warehouses and other official buildings. To determine the feasibility of this proposal two American engineers were sent to Arica to make a survey and have just delivered their report to President Leguia of Peru.

Guelph Collection of Art Is for Sale

$10,000,000 Is Duke of Brunswick's Price for Famous Family Treasures

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Duke of Brunswick has sent an agent to the United States to offer his famous Guelph collection for sale, it has just been learned here. The agent is Max Gluckselig, a Viennese art dealer, who also is art appraiser for the Austrian Government. He has brought with him a complete catalogue of the collection, for which $10,000,000 is asked.

Mr. Gluckselig said the Duke, for sentimental reasons, wished to sell the collection as a whole. The chief purpose of the Duke in selling his art treasures, Mr. Gluckselig added, was that he needed the money to pay wages and pensions to employees on his estate.

The collection consists mostly of goldsmiths' work of the Middle Ages. One of the most valuable pieces in the collection is a copper-enamel receptacle, a so-called dome reliquary, 48 centimeters high. This is in the form of a byzantine central edifice with a cupola of 13 arched segments. Richly colored enamel ornaments cover the walls, pillars, roof and cupola segments. Figures of the prophets and apostles ornament the arcades and dome niches. These might be considered the most advanced work produced by the Romanesque ivory carvers of Cologne, Mr. Gluckselig said.

The collection of relics was bequeathed by Duke Henry the Lion to his son, Emperor Otto IV, who left it by a will dated in 1208 to the St. Blasius Cathedral in Brunswick, the court church of the Guelphs. It remained there after the reformation until taken back by the Princely house during the seventeenth century.

Probably the oldest object in the collection is the golden Guelph cross, attributed to Italian workmanship of the eleventh century because of the style of an enameled gold decoration. This receptacle for relics is decorated besides with filigree work, pearls and precious stones. There are also a number of box-like portable altars which were popular along the Rhine as relic receptacles in the twelfth century.

New Minorities Plan Submitted to Secretariat

Canadian Representative Would Remove From Them Alleged Disabilities

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Raoul Dandurand, Canadian Senator and representative on the League of Nations Council, has forwarded to the League Secretariat a memorandum concerning his proposals for a change of procedure in regard to methods of the presentation and consideration of minorities' petitions. He calls attention to the drawbacks to the present system by which petitions are sent direct to the Secretariat, and if considered receivable, are referred to a committee of three. Unless the question comes before the full Council, in which case all the documents become public, a minority may remain in ignorance of what action, if any, has been taken on its representations.

"Quite possibly," says Mr. Dandurand, "in nine cases out of ten the complaint is in error, but as this is not made clear to him he preserves his grievance and loudly proclaims his discontent."

In more than one quarter the establishment of a permanent minorities commission has been advocated but Mr. Dandurand suggests a different solution. He proposes that a full Council committee similar to the preparatory committee for disarmament, to which the Council delegates could appoint substitutes, should be constituted, this being done in such a way that members might specialize on minority questions. Minority petitions should be forwarded to the Government of the country concerned to be forwarded within 30 days to the League, if the Government does not feel it desirable to reply direct.

If the complainants, having received a reply, maintain their claims, they may ask that the full correspondence be forwarded to the League within 30 days. The Government, in complying, may hand in its own observations. If within 40 days the complainants do not receive notice that their complaints have been forwarded to the League they may forward all documents direct.

Vacancies Filled in Czech Cabinet

Dr. Stefanek Succeeds Milan Hodzal as Minister of Education

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—The new Premier, Frantisek Udrzal, has been obliged for the past few days to fill vacancies in the Ministries of Education and of Unification, respectively. In each case the new minister is chosen from the same coalition party as his predecessor, so there is no question of a Cabinet crisis.

Milan Hodzal is succeeded as Education Minister by another Agrarian, Dr. Stefanek.

Mr. Hodzal's resignation is significant for other reasons. The Opposition declared he is involved in a number of affairs ill becoming a Minister of State, from the distribution of the Prince of Coburg estates in Slovakia under the Land Reform Act to the recent transfer to a private financial concern by the Education Ministry of valuable sites in the center of Prague.

Mr. Hodzal, who aspired to become Foreign Minister and later Premier, and had the ability and wealth to do both, was a great opponent of Dr. Benes, and the struggle between these two has been a fundamental issue behind the scenes in Czechoslovak politics for the past three years.

The resignation of the Minister of Railways, Mr. Najmann, is also reported as imminent.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Thursday were the following:

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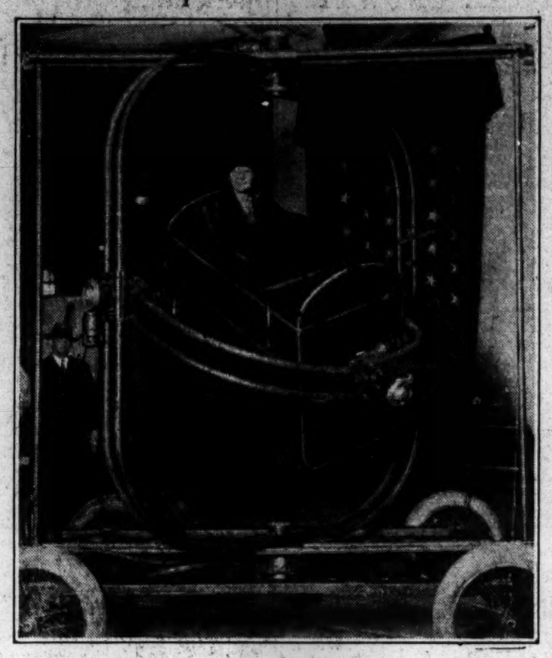

CIRCLES, spirals, tail-spins, loop-the-loops, wing-slips, somersaults, barrel-rolls—every degree and gradation of the evolutions that a body revolving on no fixed axis can perform—are reproduced and perhaps accentuated by the Ruggles Orientator, in which pilots are trained and applicants for pilots' licenses are required to show their ability to keep their bearings during the giddy whirl. Miss Amelia Earhart was one of the experienced pilots who tested it at the New York Aviation Show.

Yale Head Predicts Unit Building Plan

Experimentation With Small Dormitory Groups to Start Soon, Says Dr. Angell

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Experimentation along gradual lines with small residential quadrangles at Yale University as a means of solving the housing problem of students, was predicted by President James Rowland Angell in his annual alumni address Feb. 22 at Sprague Hall. It is hoped that construction will start within six months on proposed units, which will require estimated expenditures of about $4,000,000. These new plans call for two wings of a dormitory, to be built one each side of the gymnasium on Elm Street.

Breaking up the university into small dormitory groups is the idea of Samuel Harkness, a Yale graduate, who recently gave Harvard $13,000,000 to further the development of his plan. The entire block on Elm Street, between High and York Streets, according to President Angell, would eventually be occupied by an undergraduate dormitory group.

A gift to meet the cost of this plan, estimated at $2,000,000, has been promised by the trustees of the estate of the late John W. Sterling, Yale '64. According to President Angell, Yale could rely on funds amounting to as much more from sources to be announced later for the erection of a swimming pool and a gymnasium, on another site in York Square.

MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK TO END SINGING CAREER

NEW YORK (AP)—While New York music critics were proclaiming her one of the greatest contraltos of all time, Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink told the Associated Press Feb. 22 that she will bring to a close at the end of this season her career of more than 50 years on the operatic and concert stages.

Happy over the ovation received when she sang once again the rôle of Erda (Mother Earth) in "Das Rheingold" at the Metropolitan Opera House, Mme. Schumann-Heink, announced that she will devote the rest of her years to teaching.

Little Entente Prepares Agenda

Date of Next Conference of Three Nations Has Not Yet Been Decided

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The agenda of the next Little Entente economic conference, the date of which is to be fixed by Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Jugoslavia, have been agreed upon by experts of the three countries, who have been meeting here.

They have decided to propose to their respective governments that the next parley should consider the subjects of transport and air navigation in postal connections, general simplification of the customs tariffs, the status of the respective citizens when resident in other Little Entente countries, the harmonizing of commercial laws, and mutual economic relations entailing relations of chambers of commerce.

The conference's report announced the attitude of Jugoslavia, which is seeking a solution of her present economic position through the Allies by means of tariff concessions which to a certain extent Czechoslovakia is not ready to envisage. The Rumanian delegates endeavored to act as mediator between the diametrically opposed views of Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia. The preliminary meeting is regarded as successful, however, since the respective governments have the problems slated for the next Assembly.

PEACE PATRIOTS ASK NAVY BUILDING DELAY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A memorial recommending that the United States "negotiate an agreement with other power to discontinue all naval construction for at least five years" has just been submitted to Fred A. Britten (R.), from Illinois, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, by the Peace Patriots, with headquarters at 114 East Thirty-first Street. The memorial contains the names of 90 signers, who were said at the headquarters of the Peace Patriots to be descendents of early American patriots.

The memorial contains a pledge by the signers to "reinforce" the Government by declaring their opposition as individuals to all future wars. This action is taken "as a practical demonstration to the world of the nation's sincere intention of conforming to the letter and the spirit of the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact."

Roman Catholic Party in Prussia Saves Concordat

German People's Party Gives Up Efforts to Enter Cabinet

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The Roman Catholics have succeeded in keeping the German People's Party out of the Prussian Government, thus saving the concordat now under preparation. The German People's Party in all probability will give up its efforts to gain admittance to the Prussian Cabinet for the time being at least, and if it should resume its activity, it would be satisfied with two unimportant portfolios.

The final stage of the negotiations has once more shown the stress the Roman Catholics lay on the successful conclusion of the Prussian concordat, which they describe in one of their official statements as "a most important affair for the Roman Catholic Party and the entire Roman Catholic congregation.

It is also revealed that none except a few privileged men closely connected with drafting the concordat know anything about its contents and what is being planned by the Vatican and German Roman Catholic Party, all the negotiations being kept a close secret.

Otto Braun, Prussian Premier, told the German Peoples Party that if it wanted to join the Government, the party must sign a statement that it would not interfere with the concordat. But the Premier refused to show the draft of the concordat, adding that the other government parties did not know its contents.

The Social Democrats, too, he said, had promised the Roman Catholics not to interfere with the concordat. The German Peoples Party, however, refused to give its signature. There is a report here that the Pope may use his regained liberty to participate in the thousandth year celebration in the South German town of Speyer next year. This would be the first visit of the Pope to Germany since 1418.

ALL CANADIAN PARTIES JOIN IN PACT SUPPORT

Ratification of Kellogg-Briand Treaty Passes Without Dissenting Voice

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Ratification of the Briand-Kellogg peace treaty, signed by Canada at Paris last August, was made by the House of Commons on Feb. 21 without a dissenting voice. The second day of the debate on a motion of the Prime Minister asking for approval of the treaty found the same unanimity as on the first day, the only criticism of the pact being on the ground of its failure to go far enough in its guarantee against future wars.

The United States, in the view of C. H. Cahan, Conservative, still maintained the doctrine of the rights of neutrality and clung to certain reservations which, if it had joined the League of Nations and had indorsed Article 16 of the Covenant providing for the forceful protection of "the principles of peace" and for the economic boycott of nationals breaking the pact, would not have been necessary.

E. J. Garland, United Farmers of Alberta, also deprecated any reservations, feeling that the term self-defense, referred to by the Prime Minister, was surrounded by indefiniteness and might "vitiate the whole treaty and destroy its effect." All major wars had been waged by both sides in the name of self-defense.

In summing up the debate the Prime Minister declared that it was not his intention to go into the matter of so-called reservations, reservations which had not deterred other nations from signifying their intention of adhering to the treaty. Whereas in the past international law had been based on the theory that war was an instrument of national policy and an attribute of sovereignty, war was now considered abhorrent and illegitimate, and through conferences an international law would be developed that was based upon "adherence to understandings, to principles and to obligations which heretofore has not been possible."

Mr. King gave credit to James T. Shotwell for the important part he bore in framing the peace treaty, by having written the best treatise on the subject entitled "War as an instrument of national policy and its renunciation in the Pact of Paris." "The fact that Professor Shotwell is a Canadian and graduate of Toronto University makes us all proud on this occasion."

The motion was carried without division.

Rumania Accepts Protocol

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The Chamber of Deputies has unanimously ratified Maxim Litvinoff's protocol for the immediate application of the Kellogg pact between Poland, Rumania and the Soviet's Baltic states. Ratification was effected without discussion. The Senate will also ratify, on Saturday, thereby assuring completion prior to the departure of the former Minister, Georges Mironescu, for Warsaw tomorrow.

Mr. Mironescu's exposé of the protocol declared that the document consecrated the solidarity of the neighboring states from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and was equivalent to a pact of non-aggression since it guarantees the status quo in this part of the world.

Pact Ratified by Irish Senate

DUBLIN, Irish Free State (AP)—The Irish Free State Senate has ratified the Kellogg pact for renunciation of war. The vote was unanimous, following a debate in which several speakers expressed strong criticism of the document.

Cabinet Yields on Compensation of Irish Loyalists

Prime Minister Announces All Claims Will Now Be Paid in Full

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Cabinet has completely yielded to the Conservative "back benchers" on the subject of the compensation payable to Irish Loyalists, all of whose claims will now be paid in full.

Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, in announcing this fact to the House of Commons yesterday, declared on behalf of his colleagues: "We repudiate the suggestion that the Government sought to compound a debt of honor" when it decided to pay only 60 per cent on claims of over £1000 accepted by the advisory committee which will investigate the question. He added: "We recognize, however, that many of our supporters take a different view. We do not wish to use the ordinary machinery of the party to enforce our view on our own supporters or override their sincere convictions on a matter of this kind, which though in itself not large, has its roots in the grievous controversies of the past."

Mr. Baldwin concluded: "No one has suggested that the committee has been extravagant in its assessment of the damage or hardship suffered by the claimants. We shall, therefore, from time to time as may be necessary, propose additional estimates to the House."

The Prime Minister's statement was received with much satisfaction by the rank and file of the party as well as by the whole Conservative press. The claimants are those who had property destroyed during the civil war in Ireland on account of remaining loyal to the British connection. The Government's original proposal involved reducing the total sum payable from approximately £1,400,000 to £1,000,000.

HOUSE REFUSES TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY PLAN

Premier Declares It Would Cost $200,000,000 Plus Upkeep—Economy Pleaded

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian Parliament has refused to support a resolution moved by D. F. Kellner of the United Farmers of Alberta calling for a substantial grant from the Dominion Government for highway construction and an amendment thereto by A. M. Carmichael, Progressive, Saskatchewan, for a coast-to-coast all-Canadian highway. The latter was defeated by a majority of 27 and the former by a majority of 19.

A growing tendency of the provinces to ask for grants from the Federal Government was denounced by W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, who warned the members that if such requests were complied with, the Government would be forced to increase taxes and return to deficits instead of surpluses. He intimated that the cost of a national transcontinental highway, hard surfaced and open all the year, would be in the neighborhood of $200,000,000, plus the cost of upkeep.

If such a sum were available for development purposes, he said, it would be better to devote it to the air services or to an increase in trade commissioners. At present the federal Treasury was contributing to technical education, in addition to paying increasingly large provincial subsidies, and he objected now to assuming what was primarily a provincial responsibility. He suggested that the provinces might well contribute to worthy federal expenditures from their large liquor revenue surpluses.

In urging support of the resolution, R. B. Bennett, Opposition leader, argued that the Government should economize in other directions, in order to devote some of the $400,000,000 of revenues to such a nationally important matter as the closing of 600 miles of gaps in the existing coast-to-coast highway.

CHIEF JUSTICE URGES NEW MAINE COURT

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—Infrequent court terms in some Maine counties and delay in law court cases were cited by Scott Wilson, chief justice, as reasons for favorable action by the legislative Judiciary Committee on a bill to form a circuit court.

William R. Pattangall, Associate Justice, who said that the proposed bill would legislate the four Superior Court judges out of office, suggested an amendment providing that the powers and duties of the Superior Courts be enlarged and extended to all counties in the State and that the present number of judges be augmented by three, making seven in all.

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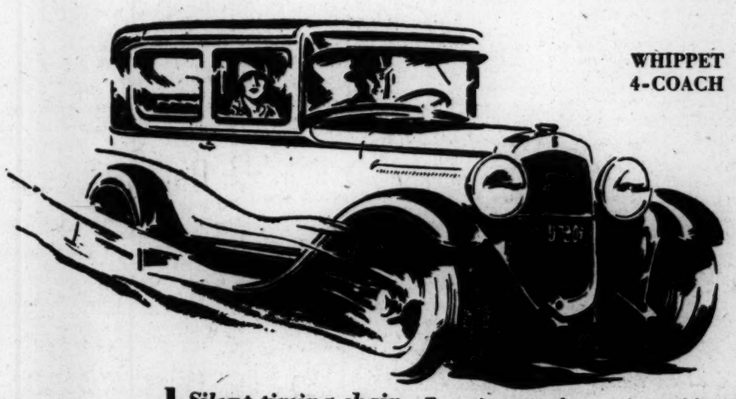
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EXPERTS DEBATE TRANSFER PLAN ON REPARATIONS

Allies and Germans Differ Widely on Possibility of Halting Payments

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The subcommittee of five has presented an interim report to the experts committee on reparations, which, being not entirely satisfied with it, has referred it back for further consideration. The fiction that this subcommittee was simply preparing a mode of procedure for the full committee to act on has been abandoned. In point of fact the subcommittee has been particularly at work on the question of transfer of payments by Germany.

There are two widely divergent views. There is the first, that of the Allies, who wish to drop the transfer committee which could authorize cessation of payments if the German financial situation became endangered. It has never operated but despite that its very existence presupposes that Germany may at some time not make payments. Possibility of such an eventuality would be enough to prevent absolutely any commercialization of part of the German debt. Bondholders would not accept these conditions and for this reason the Allies have desired abolition of this committee.

Opinions Clearly Outlined

The German attitude, on the contrary, is that the transfer committee offers protection which must not be given up for its safeguard which allows Germany to withhold payments if things go wrong. In preliminary conversations, these conflicting opinions have been clearly outlined.

To solve the difficulty, the subcommittee has advanced the suggestion that German annuities be divided into two parts. There would be a fixed amount to be paid irrespective of whatever adverse situation might arise in Germany, it being presumed nothing could come which would prevent fulfillment of this.

Conditional Plan Proposed

Then there would be a more conditional sum subject to operation of the transfer committee. The transfer committee, however, would be different from the present one in that it would be a consultative body rather than an organ of control over Germany. When in trouble Germany could appeal to it to step in and permit payments of second part to be kept back.

This solution has not commended itself to everyone. Suggestions have been made that this latter half of German annuities or conditional payments might become like the famous bonds arranged at the London conference of 1921, which have remained pure illusion. The subcommittee's proposals to date are not final. Members have again to reconsider the matter and present to the full committee a revised plan.

School Heads Seek Ways to Aid Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

more it is becoming recognized as a policy-forming meeting.

Current problems of education, financing, special instruction, better trained and better selected teaching staffs and character education will be considered in their relation to the main objective of the schools, training for citizenship.

Articulation of the units of American education will receive much attention during the convention, partly because a commission headed by Herbert S. Weet of Rochester has spent two years preparing a report to be presented to the delegates and partly because the president of the department, Dr. Frank D. Boynton of Ithaca, through his campaign on behalf of the "open door" in education, has concentrated attention on the college entrance requirements which impose certain subjects arbitrarily upon the high school curriculum. Two opposing opinions are expressed by those who are active in the controversy.

On the one hand are many college teachers of education who believe firmly in the "day of discipline" with its rigorous program of Greek, Latin and mathematics, and who deplore the tendency of secondary schools to go in for "fads and frills," declaring that they teach too many subjects and are not going deeply enough into any to turn out students of depth.

On the other hand are secondary school teachers who deny that formal discipline is a form of education, assert that pupils do not study for mental gymnastics and that Latin is not particularly useful training for a boy who wants to learn to run a bank.

Diverse Opinions to Be Given

One of the chief defenders of the collegiate point of view, Dr. Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue University, will speak and Dr. Boynton will picture the situation as he sees it from the angle of a public school administrator. Dr. Boynton opposes the selective policy for admission of students to colleges and, in summing up his attitude, declared that college doors have been closed to a growing army of ambitious youth for the reason that "entrance requirements were in general based on mere tradition, sometimes even on personal idiosyncracy; that college courses were often determined by professorial interest with little consideration of student needs.

"That those chosen as worthy of college training were those who could disgorge most readily certain quantities of fact from an arbitrary list of studies; that the aid rendered freshmen was perfunctory and aimless; that the influence of college life was not infrequently corrupting and dissipating, an influence aided and abetted by the example of some of the members of the faculty.

Professor a Law Unto Himself

"That college teachers were selected, promoted and rewarded not on the basis of teaching ability but on the basis of research; that professional training for teaching was not only not required by the colleges but that it was laughed at; that the individual professor was a law unto himself, determining his own courses, setting his own examinations, marking his own papers, and turning in his results from which there was no appeal.

"That residence had become a fetish and an obstruction to educational progress; that for the endowed college—endowed by public-spirited men for public service out of funds built up out of excessive profits paid by the people, and receiving tens of millions annually in tax exemptions—that for such an institution to regard itself as 'private' would be humorous if it were not pernicious; that the claim of overcrowding may or may not be true; and that only by a comprehensive survey by representatives of the public interest of our institutions of higher learning as to plant capacity, equipment, funds, and faculty can this fact be scientifically determined."

Many Presidential Possibilities

While pastors of churches all over the United States have been asked to discuss the convention topic in their pulpits tomorrow morning, the Cleveland churches in particular will be open to the visitors with sermons devoted to citizenship education and in the afternoon there will be a vesper service with Dr. Joel B. Hayden of the Fairmount Presbyterian Church making the address.

The unusual facilities of the Cleveland auditorium have made it possible to have the largest educational exhibit ever arranged in connection with an association convention and it also turns attention to the peculiar difficulties in the way of any city aspiring to entertain this large group. Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, St. Louis, Los Angeles and Washington are on the list of aspirants for next February.

Among the possibilities for a successor to Dr. Boynton as president, are mentioned Frank Cody of Detroit, M. G. Clark of Sioux City, E. C. Broome of Philadelphia, Frank J. Pickell of Mont Clair, Herbert S. Weet of Rochester, and David A. Ward of Wilmington.

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'TIN' CAN NUDGES GOLD FOR PLACE IN TREASURE LIST

Engineers Show That 8,000,000,000 Used Annually Cost Large Sum

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The lowly "tin" can was elevated to a place in juxtaposition with gold, on the last day of the one hundred and thirty-seventh meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers just closed here. Eight billion cans that are thinly tin coated are used every year in the United States alone for the storing and preservation of food products, it was said, and although tin is rapidly becoming rarer, it is still the most practical and economic metal for this use.

The "tin" can held the attention of metal experts from all parts of the United States and from England in a symposium on corrosion and its remedies. C. L. Mantell, consulting chemical engineer of Pratt Institute, declared that while corrosion had not been altogether overcome, modern developments have made the "tin" can satisfactory for many more uses.

Mr. Mantell summarized the use of tin in the preparation and distribution of milk and distilled water, as well as to replace metals exposed to sea water. Tin will resist the corrosion of sea wafer better than copper, and mine waters better than iron and steel, he said. He also stated that it was now possible to pack oysters, corn, sweet potatoes, hominy, clams, lobster, ripe olives and many other foods in "tin" cans, all of which formerly caused corrosion. The development of an enamel-lined "tin" can is responsible for this, he said.

The familiar mystery of why shaving cream gets on the outside of the tube, a phenomenon that has puzzled men for years, was explained at the symposium. H. V. Churchill, of the research bureau of the Aluminum Company of America, cited the familiar experience of the man who immediately upon squeezing a tube of shaving cream finds his fingers slippery with soap. This, Mr. Churchill explained, results from corrosive action of the soap on the container.

It has been found, after experimentation with various combinations of chemicals, that such attack on the walls of the tube can be prevented by adding 2 per cent of sodium silicate to the shaving cream, Mr. Churchill said.

An estimate of the $2,000,000,000 unmined gold reserve in the United States was made at a session on mining geology, when G. F. Loughlin, in charge of the metalliferous deposit section of the United States Geological Survey, said that the estimates would be incorporated in a report to the International Geological Congress at Pretoria, South Africa, this summer. The report also will describe the geology of the principal gold-producing districts of the country, Mr. Loughlin said.

Ten authorities on geologic formations took part in a symposium on geologic conditions in connection with dam construction. L. C. Glenn, professor of geology at Vanderbilt University, urged that state regulations require a thorough geological examination preliminary to any important dam construction.

Hindenburg Warns "Steel Helmeters"

Anti-Republican Propaganda Rebuked — Threatens to Resign Chairmanship

BERLIN (AP)—The anti-Republican policies of the "Steel Helmet" organization resulted Feb. 23 in President von Hindenburg taking direct action to stop such propaganda.

The President spent more than an hour with two of the organization's leaders. Both sides observed silence for the present, but it was learned from a trustworthy source that the President talked plainly and told the Steel Helmeters that they must unequivocally renounce their anti-Republican propaganda or he would give up his honorary chairmanship of the body, originally founded as a war veterans association.

It was reported that the President gave them several days to think over his ultimatum.

One group within the Steel Helmet ranks argues that it would be a shrewd move if the organization should anticipate the President and eject him before he can resign.

A calmer group, however, holds that this would constitute such an affront to the head of the Nation that the organization would lose caste with the masses of the people who idolize the marshal.

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DR. PAUL L. DENGLER
Director of Austro-American Institute of Progressive Education Association.

Liberals Back New Methods in Education

(Continued from Page 1)

as you think best. This is a positive freedom."

Three factors that should determine "what to teach" were given by Dr. Meiklejohn: "The individual himself; human society; the world, the universe."

"In studying the individual," he said, "we must see every incident in life as an opportunity. We must study him as an influence upon himself for furthering or hindering his own achievement, and we must seek to aid him in choosing growth. In studying human society we must regard the present economic and political order as only one possible way of accomplishing our purposes, ever holding our thought open to other possible ways."

Not a One-Sided Question

This he characterized as a sane "critical inquiry into our social order to see how it contributes to our growth." In studying the world, he said, we must seek to learn how modern natural science, invention and art are helping us to interpret the universe. "What use can I make of the world?" he pointed out, must be complemented by "What use can the world make of me?"

These things may serve as an approach to knowledge, Dr. Meiklejohn summed up. "Our use of knowledge in teaching must be humanistic, it must be dominated by an interest in human beings. Our teaching is justified only as it drives straight and true to growth and freedom."

The new education in its world-wide aspects was discussed at the annual dinner meeting Friday evening. To sketch a vivid picture of the modern schools of Europe, the type of education known to pre-war days was described by Paul L. Dengler, director of the Austro-American Institute of Vienna. Dr. Dengler pictured the "two-world" schools of yore, where sat on the one hand the children, on the other their "enemy," the teacher.

It was, he said, a place where successful deceit was counted victory, where the children listened silently to learn "what we have to learn today, to memorize for tomorrow." Questions were taboo. Thinking was dangerous.

Out of the Old, the New

The modern school is built on the ashes of this "two-world" school. In Austria it did not progress out of the old, for nothing of the old was left. In their early days the schools were therefore extreme. Anything was thought good if diametrically opposed to the old. Hence noise, unguided self-expression, meaningless activity.

"Don't teach a child, he will find out," was the cry of these early days of the new schools. "I consider both extremes wrong," said Dr. Dengler. "The right way lies in the middle."

Dr. Dengler described the progressive work in Vienna, especially where true "parent communities" have been formed. Development of individual leadership and social responsibility is the twofold aim for each child.

"How wonderful for education is the time in which we live!" he exclaimed. "How wonderful the opportunities! When we teachers of the world come together there is bound to come a new understanding and good will. With the boys and girls we can say, 'Give us the new education and we will change in one or two generations the face of the earth.'"

Children's Work Attracts

The exhibits of children's work continue to draw crowds of parents and educators. Progressive education in action, they might be styled.

One Kansas City school built its second-year work in Latin, English, general science and history around ancient history. Illustrated booklets, hand-made objects, picture maps of "Ulysses' Travels," charts and pictures showing development of city water supply from ancient times, all testify to a spirit of investigation and interest.

A collection of Latin derivatives in modern advertisements, a discussion of the traffic problems of ancient Rome, present use of Latin mottoes by business firms show the vitality of the work.

The Progressive Education Association in closing this ninth annual conference Saturday enters upon its second decade of activity. Under the re-elected president, Stanwood Cobb, headmaster of the Chevy Chase Country Day School, it expects to make further strides as a "liberating force in the world."

FIVE ACRES NET $2641

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Five acres planted in cotton netted W. H. Camp, a farmer at Villa Rica, Ga., $2641.33. From his little patch, Camp ginned 12 bales of long staple cotton, which was produced at a net profit of $883.33, and 336 bushels of seed which he expects to market at $1.50 a bushel. On top of that, he won a $1250 prize and a trip to Mexico for having the best cotton crop in Georgia.

HUGE GROWTH OF WORLD PRESS SEEN IN REPORT

One American Newspaper Trust Has 40,000,000 Readers, Says Geneva Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—How the world reads its morning paper and its weeklies and monthlies has been set forth in statistics for the International Labor Office's report by Jean Artus of the research division of the office. While a century ago there were only a few hundred periodicals, the United States alone, says M. Artus, has now 2400 dailies and 14,800 weeklies. This disparity in favor of the periodical is not always duplicated in other countries. Germany, for example, has 4000 periodicals and more than 3000 dailies.

Other figures noted in the report are: Great Britain, 2400 periodicals; Italy and the Netherlands, 1000 each; Japan, more than 2000; Poland, more than 5000; Switzerland 2000; Czechoslovakia 2000, of which 720 appear in the city of Prague alone. Paris has about 100 daily papers. There are about 1000 periodicals in China, more than 2000 in Spain, and more than 1000 in Denmark.

In the United States the total circulation of the daily papers in 1923 was 35,730,000 copies. Today one newspaper trust in America has a total of 40,000,000 readers. Several French papers have a circulation of over 500,000, and an English paper has one of over 1,000,000.

In 1925, says M. Artus, "the newspapers of the United States received $750,000,000 for advertisements; the cost of the 2,980,000 tons of paper used by them in the same year may well be imagined. The cost of publication of the English newspapers in 1926 amounted to more than £62,000,000. One of them, a London daily, made a net profit of £226,000 in 1927."

It is not surprising, says M. Artus, that the power of the press machine should create hardships for the individual journalist, whose lot after the war has been in many cases a hard one. Hence the appeal of the journalists accredited to the League for an investigation, which has revealed the great disparity in the position of journalists in various countries. But this, fortunately, has led to the growth of some professional solidarity and the demand for a definite system of regulations for salaries, hours of work, holidays, dismissals, and other matters.

Air-Rail Will Span Nation in 42 Hours

New Express Service May Cut Time Three Hours Later, Says Official

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—An "air express" between Kansas City and Los Angeles that will provide a 42-hour air-mail transport service between New York and the Pacific coast will be put in operation within the next six weeks, it has just been announced by representatives of the Western Air Express here.

The company will be able to maintain an 11-hour daylight service eastbound from Los Angeles to Kansas City, getting passengers there in time to catch night trains for either St. Louis or Chicago, officials said. Their schedule is based on five test flights with Wasp-motored Fokkers over the route in each direction, they added.

Harris M. Hanshue, president of the company, and James A. Talbot, vice-president, have been here for several days arranging the delivery of Fokker tri-motored airplanes for the new service. Mr. Hanshue is also president of the Fokker Aircraft Corporation. James Woolley, another vice-president of the company, said they hoped eventually to cut the service to 39 hours between the coasts, none of which will be flown at night.

The route, as mapped out on the eastbound trip, includes fuel stops at Holbrook, Ariz.; Amarillo, Texas, and Wichita, Kan. Albuquerque, N. M., will be a passenger stop in the system.

Fokker super F-10 monoplanes capable of carrying 12 passengers and a crew of two will be used in the service, it was said. Mr. Hanshue expressed the opinion that when the new service was established it would be possible to cross the country in 39 hours, using fast, extra fare trains east of Kansas City.

Experience has shown that fully 65 per cent of the travel to the Pacific Coast originates west of the Alleghenies, Mr. Hanshue said, and for that reason the company is not contemplating passenger flights over those mountains.

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Chicago Public Mobilizing for 'War' on Gangs

(Continued from Page 1)

business with people in many quarters of the country.

The standing of the local bench in relation to prohibition has been placed on a higher plane by the Chicago Bar Association. Its board has acted on charges brought against Judge William J. Lindsay, former chief justice of the criminal court here and Democratic candidate for State's attorney last November.

The association's committee on the judiciary found that "The evidence shows and Judge Lindsay admits, that on Dec. 9, 1927, after the adjournment of the case then on trial before him a number of Judge Lindsay's friends gathered in his chambers in commemoration of his birthday, at which time intoxicating liquor was served in the presence of Judge Lindsay and with his approval to all who called."

Judge's Conduct Criticized

The investigating body then came to this conclusion:

"The committee is of the opinion that the conduct of Judge William J. Lindsay as set out in finding No. 4 tends to discredit the law and the courts."

The Bar Association's board of managers adopted the committee's report and made it public, in view of previous newspapers' surmises that Judge Lindsay had been exonerated. The chairman of the judiciary committee making the inquiry was Nathan W. McChesney, one of the city's foremost lawyers.

The conference on crime called by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association brought out some 45 representatives of various organizations. Among these, it was reported, were the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, the Chicago Church Federation, the Chicago Real Estate Board, the Illinois State Federation of Labor, the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, the Better Government Association, the Chicago Crime Commission, the Illinois Association for Criminal Justice, the Better Business Bureau and the Union League Club.

LINDBERGH TO ADVISE FEDERAL AIR SERVICE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has accepted his first official post with the Government—technical adviser to the aeronautics branch of the Commerce Department.

Secretary Whiting said that Colonel Lindbergh had agreed to respond to any call from William P. MacCracken Jr., the department's assistant secretary in charge of aeronautics, to advise or assist personally in all phases of its regulation of civil aviation, the establishment of airports and airways, research and prevention of accidents. The post will carry pay, but only on fee basis and will not require Colonel Lindbergh to establish himself permanently in Washington.

BOLIVIA TAXES TELEGRAMS

LA PAZ, Bolivia—A tax on all telegraphed messages has been set up by presidential decree. The proceeds will be used to build new post and telegraph offices and lines.

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Scotland Repledges Its Fealty to Ideal Voiced by Robert Burns

Tributes Recall Poet's Defense of Liberty and His Call to Christian Brotherhood—Championship of American Colonists Cited in Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—That there is no decrease in the appreciation of Robert Burns is evident from the enthusiasm aroused by the various gatherings in Scotland and elsewhere held in honor of the poet's one hundred and seventieth anniversary.

An eloquent tribute to Burns was paid by Professor Martin of the chair of French, Glasgow University, when he proposed "The Immortal Memory" at the anniversary dinner of the Sandyford Burns Club.

During the last 50 years, said Professor Martin, the fame of Burns had certainly been spreading in France, and he could think of no foreign poet who could appeal more forcibly to his compatriots.

Burns compelled their sympathy and admiration on account of his genuine, straightforward, outspoken love of liberty and independence, by his tolerance and his generous desire for equality and the real brotherhood of men. Burns would ever be loved by his own countrymen, for Burns was every Scotsman, was Professor Martin's version.

Annie S. Swan, the novelist, was the guest at the only purely feminine gathering which assembled to honor the memory of the poet—the Denny Ladies Burns Club dinner held in Dumbarton.

Sir Joseph Dobbie, president of the Burns Federation, proposed the "Immortal Memory" at the anniversary dinner of the Ayr Burns Club in Western House, Ayr.

Sir Joseph said he felt assured that in whatever direction Scotland might work out her problems, it would be the ideals of Scottish nationality voiced by Burns, and since continued by Burns Clubs, which would make it possible for her to win through.

At the Edinburgh celebrations the Rev. Louis H. Kaub of Ogallala, Neb., speaking at a meeting of Lodge Trafalgar of Freemasons, said that Robert Burns, the poet, was far more appreciated in America than any of his hearers could readily believe.

In the departments of English literature in American universities the poetry of Burns was rated very highly, he declared. If they could collect all the quotations from Robert Burns used in the sermons of ministers in the United States for a year they would have a considerable quantity of his poetry. It was the considered judgment of the speaker that the common people of America quoted from the poetry of Burns more often than from the poetry of any other foreign poet, because he so aptly interpreted Christian brotherhood.

Nor was the Scottish poet limited in his vision and ideals. The geography of his democracy resembled an atlas of the world. He championed the cause of the American colonists when it was a dangerous thing to do. Later Burns' sympathy was with the peasantry of France who rose in rebellion against unendurable oppression.

Did the world-wide regard for Burns by Scotsmen mean that their eyes were fixed too much on the Scotland that was, asked Sheriff Jameson at a Burns Night at the Royal Scot Club. His reply was that he did not think so; Burns belonged to the country's past but the inspiration drawn from him was a pledge that there would be a future for Scotland.

Nation's Largest Bank Organized

Guaranty Trust and Bank of Commerce Merger Gives Assets of Two Billions

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A merger of the Guaranty Trust Company and the National Bank of Commerce here has resulted in the formation of the largest bank in the United States, with total resources of about $2,000,000,000. The merger was said to have been brought to completion mainly through the efforts of Myron C. Taylor, one of the largest stockholders of the two organizations and chairman of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation. There have been reports over a period of several years to the effect that a merger was being considered.

Capital funds of $176,672,339 and total resources of $1,986,523,797 will be brought together through the merger, thus outranking the assets of the National City Bank, which heretofore has held title to being the largest bank in the United States.

The Guaranty Trust Company is at 140 Broadway, while the National Bank of Commerce is at 31 Nassau Street, the two buildings adjoining at the rear. It was said that plans are being drawn for a skyscraper to occupy the two sites and house the combined institutions.

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Music News of the World

Mélisande—Two Versions

By L. A. SLOPER

New York

AFTER a generation, Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande" still awaits acceptance by the wide public. It is true that this opera is heard with reasonable frequency from the major opera companies of the United States, the Metropolitan of New York and the Chicago Civic Opera. But this fact implies considerable devotion on the part of the managements of these organizations to the ideals of art. A musical minority greets these occasions eagerly, but the majority of regular patrons have the appearance of performing a duty in tolerating them. Not even the illustrious Monday evening audience of the Metropolitan understands as yet that the orchestral interludes between the scenes were not designed by the composer as an aid to conversation.

Nevertheless, it is an encouraging sign that this opera is still capable of provoking disputation. Most of the audience at the Metropolitan of course adopt an attitude of well-bred amusement toward the absurdities of the libretto, but at the most recent performance in the Broadway temple of song there was a warm altercation in the corridor between a champion of Debussy's Apollonian art and some derisive opponents. Probably it is fortunate that the admirers of "Trovatore" do not crowd the standing room at performances of "Pelléas."

Produced With Care

Mr. Gatti-Casazza deserves admiration for the courage with which he continues to stage "Pelléas" in the face of public indifference, particularly since his production receives all the care bestowed on more popular pieces. Lucrezia Bori, the Mélisande, is one of the most capable and most engaging of his stars. Edward Johnson well matches her as Pelléas. Clarence Whitehill, the Golaud, and Léon Rothier, the Arkel, are among his most accomplished and experienced artists. The settings, if not always illusive, are sumptuous, and Mr. Hasselmans, though he sometimes overstresses the orchestra at the expense of the singers, conducts benevolently.

There is an opinion, cherished especially by concert managers, that musical reviewers are derelict if they set up comparisons. Yet are there not occasions when comment on contrasted interpretations of a work of art may be instructive? "Pelléas," we believe, provides one.

Few persons, on first approaching Maeterlinck's strange drama, are able to preserve a seemly demeanor. There is always the possibility that one may become the victim of an æsthetic hoax. And what has Debussy done to reassure the doubtful? His score, it is admitted, is perfectly matched to the text. But that, in the opinion of the unsympathetic, is small recommendation. It has even been said that the music fits the drama much too well, adding incomprehensibility to unintelligibility. But this complaint can hardly be taken seriously today, when the whole-tone scale has become entirely respectable, if not out-dated.

Importance of Interpretation

It is at this point that the importance of the interpretation becomes apparent. Maeterlinck has given us a mystifying play, and Debussy has underlined its reticence. Shall the interpreters continue this arithmetical progression, or shall they turn right about, and attempt to translate the mystery into terms of everyday life? Here comparison, however odorous, seems likely to be useful.

The key to the interpretation of this work is pretty certain to be set by the Mélisande. For many years, Mélisande has meant, in the United States at least, the Mélisande of Mary Garden. In recent years, with the Chicago Civic Opera Company, she has been brilliantly aided in her realization by José Mojica. This realization has been strictly in the line of Maeterlinck and Debussy. Miss Garden has made no attempt to define the meaning of the opera by submitting it to the light of common day. She remains a fantastic dream-figure, eluding the comprehension of the literal observer as easily as she evades the grasp of Golaud. Yet strangely enough, though we may not be able to explain how, we feel that she has aided us in penetrating the mystery of dramatic and musical symbolism. This extraordinary illumination is aided by stage settings that are imaginative if not lavish, and by a remarkably sympathetic orchestral commentary under the baton of Georgio Polacco.

Miss Bori and her colleagues at the Metropolitan tend, whether purposely or not, to the other method. Miss Bori, the possessor of a splendidly flexible voice, adaptable to the demands of the lyric stage, and of an exceptionally ingratiating individuality, employs these gifts in an endeavor to set forth a personal Mélisande, a woman whom one might discover beside a fountain in the deep forest. In this effort she has the able co-operation of her fellow-artists, and of the stage direction, which, except in the underground scenes, tends to throw a very revelatory light upon some strange behavior. This united essay commands our sympathetic and even hopeful interest, though we may not feel that so far it has been an unqualified success.

Quite another type of artist is Luella Melius, who gave a recital in the Town Hall on the evening of Feb. 19. A coloratura soprano, she aspires also to be a Lieder singer. It seems doubtful if she is well advised in this ambition. At all events, her singing on this occasion of songs by Schumann, Schubert and Wolf disclosed an approach much at variance with that which we have understood to be the Lieder manner. She was more effective in flowery airs of Handel and Bellini, and (with the assistance of flute, oboe and bassoon) in the "Et Incarnatus Est" from Mozart's C minor Mass. This perhaps should be a sufficient success.

American Art at Stockholm

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM — The long-planned American Exposition of Art will open in March, 1930, in connection with the Stockholm Exhibition. The initiative for this exposition has been taken by the Swedish-American Foundations of Stockholm and New York in co-operation. These organizations will issue an invitation to the American Federation of Arts, with which for some time negotiations have been under way.

The exposition will be held in the Art Academy of Stockholm and will include examples of American art from colonial to modern times, pictures of American architecture, garden and park planning, of applied art, art in industry, examples of American porcelain and other household objects.

One group of this exhibit will deal with the educational methods that issue from the museums, with American theater life, club work, etc.

A special committee has been appointed to handle the Swedish-American Foundation's work at the Stockholm Exposition, president, A. R. Nordvall; other members, J. S. Edström, O. Falkman and as experts; A. Gauffin, director of the National Museum of Stockholm, Torsten Laurin and Dr. Sixten Strömbom.

Prof. Amandus Johnson is to arrange in Sweden a large Swedish Art and Architecture Exposition in America in connection with the inauguration of the John Morton Building in 1929. This exposition is to include modern Swedish art and architecture and is a traveling exposition.

Belgrade National Theater

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—The first season of the Belgrade Theaters after the war, December, 1919, to July, 1920, saw all plays given in a private building, since the National Theater was almost entirely destroyed in a bombardment. The repertory was mainly one of national and salon plays, owing to technical deficiencies and the lack of historical costumes.

By the 1920-1921 season the repertory had grown, operas were given, and a dramatic and ballet school opened. Plays introduced included "Les Fourberies de Scapin" of Molière, and of operas "Manon," "The Barber of Seville," "Rigoletto" and "Traviata."

The repertory in 1922-23 was wider still, with drama, opera and ballet, two buildings available—the newly restored large theater and a smaller one. By 1923-24 the ballet had become an independent and well developed branch of theatrical art. "Kopelia," "Scheherezade" and "Les Sylphides" were given with success.

Subsequent seasons show a steady tendency on the part of the Belgrade Theater to raise its level of artistic production to that of western European centers. Productions were given of plays by Shakespeare, Molière, Shaw, Pirandello and modern French playwrights. Operas by Moussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff and Wagner were added.

Lotte Lehmann Again in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

LOTTE LEHMANN, passing through Paris like Lotte Schöne, has just given us a very beautiful performance in "Lohengrin." Returning to this stage of the Opéra, she must have thought, I imagine, of the unforgettable evening last year on which she revived "Fidelio" in a really wonderful fashion. It was therefore with the liveliest sympathy that the famous singer was welcomed, when she appeared beneath the white veils of the doleful Elsa.

Pushing to its extreme limits the delicacy of the master of the house who wishes to have his guest appreciated, M. Rouche has surrounded Mme. Lotte Lehmann with a cast of which no element could conceivably rob her of an atom of her success. One might even say that, in this way, the Opéra had done things too well. But little mattered to a public that had come especially to applaud the illustrious German singer, thus reviving the attitude of the subscribers of the old Italian opera, in interesting themselves solely in the appearances of the prima donna.

Just as the Gulf Stream pursues its own course in the ocean without relinquishing its current and its warmth, just as the waves of the Rhone cross the Lac Leman without mingling in its streams, so this Elsa, singing her part in German amidst her colleagues who answered her in a different language and in quite a different style, gave us a private performance in a public performance.

Revives All She Sings

I confess that I was more interested in the first than in the second. Lotte Lehmann had only to open her mouth in breathing the first reply in her part, "Mein armer Bruder," to take possession imperatively and for the whole evening of our ear and sensibility. What we said recently about the purely natural charm of Lotte Schöne's voice applies equally to Lotte Lehmann's, although these two singers are as different as possible, Lotte Schöne not having encouraged that strong theatrical and more especially Wagnerian tendency which Lotte Lehmann accepts and sustains without being crushed by it. One cannot imprison a Lotte Schöne in any specialization: a Lotte Lehmann, on the contrary, more docilely obeys a convention and "rule of the game." But the powerful charm of her voice allows her to rejuvenate and revive all that she sings.

She puts into her vocal effusions so much deep harmony, she gives us accents so true and so moving, that she puts life into any melodic phrase whatever. From all music she can draw the maximum of beauty, depth, linear splendor and hidden pathos. Wagner, of course, is for her an excellent field of experience. "Lohengrin," which is the most melodic and the most Italianized of the Bayreuth lyric dramas, is particularly good for her in enabling her to show the extraordinary expressive power of the artist who knows how to sing "with the bow on the string." It is the secret of this art that is so taking and so strong, that everywhere provokes enthusiasm but which, alas, is not sufficiently responsible for solemn adjurations and sudden conversions.

Straram Concerts

The Straram Concerts have inaugurated, this year, their annual season of evening concerts. Musicians have rediscovered with joy this model orchestra, comprised solely of the best instrumentalists in Paris. Here, each desk is occupied by an ace of his profession. Do not imagine that those virtuosi are rebellious in regard to orchestral discipline. It might be apprehended, indeed, that artists who all enjoyed a substantially proved individual prestige would possess all the qualities and all the virtues except abnegation.

But nothing of the sort. Walter Straram, a meticulous and attentive conductor, whose work in rehearsing is exceptionally scrupulous, has obtained from this assembly an admirable collaboration of homogeneity and solidarity. One has only to hear his string quartet of incontestable quality to take account of the effort made and the results achieved.

A Subject of Pride

Here is an orchestra that achieves in the symphonic sphere exactly what a little keen and enthusiastic group can accomplish in the domain of chamber music. And each entrance of a leader, of the "guardian" of a timbre, whether he is called Moyse, Edouard Vuillermoz, Vignel, Dherin, Godeau or Laruelle, is moving in the perfection of his quality. The Straram Orchestra, a genuine "Salon" whose exhibitors are the masters of that brilliant instrumental school whose superiority the whole world recognizes, is, for France, where music is so neglected, a legitimate subject of pride. Foreigners who hear a company so composed do not hide their rather uncomplimentary surprise. And they are right, for Paris is really taking a little too much time in recognizing its true merits.

In any case, for Walter Straram the hour has rung for reparations. The ovation that greeted his admirable performance of the "Fire-Bird"—at last delivered from the blows of the hatchet and "heavings" of the woodcutter inflicted on it by its author—aroused, on the part of certain reactionaries, a touching desire to catch up with lost time and to be up to date by proclaiming the rare musicality of such performances.

Paris's Private Opera

In its brilliant musical renaissance, the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées obeys anew the destiny that animated the first months of its inception. Here we have, with its brilliant costumes, shining jewels and furs, the return of the Russian Fairy who formerly rocked in her cradle. The present performance of "Prince Igor" is about to reconstruct the inspired atmosphere that gave birth to "Boris" and "La Kovantchina."

The Private Opera of Paris is an infinitely sympathetic artistic enterprise, inspired by the devotion of Russian artists, exiled from their country, who are reconstructing in ever-hospitable Paris a fragment of their far-away native land. By dint of work, abnegation and mutual aid, these exiles have found the means to bring together all the elements of a lyrical company of very beautiful quality. The resurrection is so complete and the atmosphere of the hall and the stage are both so perfectly Russian, that a Frenchman feels a little strange in the theater of the Avenue Montaigne, and evinces the need to excuse his indiscretion when his opinion on such a production is asked. Moreover, he is shown this very clearly, when directing at the stage a rather peremptory attempt at musical criticism which might indeed pass as definitive. It is then with a certain embarrassment that we venture to declare that Mme. Kousnezoff, whose intelligent playing and precious gifts as organizer we admire without reserve, chose a part which was perhaps a little heavy for her present vocal means.

Causes for Gratitude

But who would not be grateful to her for having made possible such a magnificent evening, in the course of which we were able to applaud a lyric artist as admirable as Jurenieff in the part of Prince Igor, a voice as exquisite as that of Mlle. Tourcel, a young princess as gracious as Mlle. Sadovey, two so specifically Russian singers as Kaïdanoff and Zaporojetz, a tenor like Raïceff and two jolly fellows like Tretiakoff and Oksansky.

One must again be grateful to her for having brought back Michael Fokine who, in a few rehearsals, managed to revive the legendary vehemence of his Polovtsian dances. But what was most remarkable of all was the quality of the choruses—keen, warm and impassioned in their acting as well as in their singing.

Finally, one cannot stress too emphatically the intelligence, taste, tact and musicality shown in the desk by a conductor like Emile Cooper, who gives all our lyric theaters a severe and deserved lesson. At the head of the Straram Orchestra, which guarantees him an absolutely impeccable quality of timbre and sureness of color, he found the means, by the precision of his accents, by the ingenuity of his inflections and by a subtle sense of proportion and contrast, of accompanying all the singers without ever covering their voices, and, at the same time, letting none of Borodie's brilliant colors of instrumentation be lost.

That is the exact formula of lyric accompaniment in a score whose richness is moreover undeniable. Cannot our conductors of the Opéra and Opéra-Comique attempt, in their repertory works, that which Cooper, in the "Prince Igor," has splendidly succeeded in? They do not dream of the service they would render to the whole of lyric art if they allowed the audience not to lose a word of the musical dialogues, which quickly become monotonous and boring when the words do not get over the footlights.

"Le Prince Igor" is presented very luxuriously in the costumes and décors of Korovine, which compose an excellent ensemble. And one asks oneself sadly what could be achieved under the same conditions by 100 or 200 French people whom circumstances had led to found a little colony in Leningrad or Moscow

Toldrá's New Opera

By JOSÉ SUBIRÁ

Madrid

AMONG modern Spanish composers of opera who are mentioned in foreign musical dictionaries, one of the most outstanding figures is Felipe Pedrell. He was an enlightened musician and a notable composer. We look upon him as the impulse which directed opera into nationalistic paths. In his methods there was a certain Wagnerian tendency. All the principal Catalan musicians of the last decade were his disciples, and Manuel de Falla, born in Cadiz, was his disciple also.

Pedrell was one of the greatest Catalan composers to cultivate scenic music in its highest sense; but he is not the only one. We may indeed note three younger artists of considerable merit: Enrique Morera, whose opera "Emporium" was given for the first time almost 25 years ago, with Marquina's libretto, and which is shortly to be given again at the Teatro del Liceo, Barcelona; Jaime Pahissa, whose "La Morisca" (also with Marquina's libretto) and "Marianela" with a book by Quintero, inspired by one of the famous novels of Galdos, and Juan Manén, whose opera, "Nerón y Akté," achieved great success when first heard last winter at Karlsruhe.

There are other noted Catalan composers who in recent years have cultivated opera or the lyrical drama and whose work has received the attention and praise of critics and public. The Teatre del Liceo, which gives the most interesting productions in the country—not excelled or even equaled by those of the Teatro Real in Madrid—and which is always on the lookout for both native and foreign work, gave a first performance in 1922 of "Garín," an opera written specially for this theater by Tomás Bretón. The theme was taken from a legend of Monserrat. Fairly recently, in a national competition for the best opera, the prize was won by "La Espigadora," by Facundo de la Viña, libretto by Pérez Dolz. This was publicly performed in 1927. While Bretón, a native of Salamanca, was finding a suitable musical background in popular Catalan themes for his "Garín," de la Viña, who comes from the Asturias, confined himself strictly, in the "Espigadora," to Castilian ones.

A Gifted Composer

We have only to attach the foregoing as a kind of preamble to the robust individuality of Eduardo Toldrá, for the intense interest in this young composer's first opera (when it was given last autumn) to be immediately understandable. José Carner, the Catalan poet, wrote the libretto and performance was given in Barcelona at the Palacio de la Música Catalana, with the well-known Catalan singers, Mercedes Plantada, Concepción Callao and Emilio Vendrell, and others.

Toldrá is the youngest of the Catalan composers to bring a large work to the operatic stage, and among the young musicians of his country he is one of the most gifted—perhaps the most gifted. For some time he led the "Cuarteto Renacimiento," which he himself founded, and which became justly noted for the purity of its interpretations. Particularly memorable was their rendering some years ago of the complete series of the Beethoven Quartets. Toldrá might well have passed many years and even his whole career as an interpreter of other people's works, for he always examined them with the utmost sympathy and rendered them with the greatest accuracy. But this quartet, which had been formed by four young men full of fervor for the rigor of their art, was virtually obliged to break up when one of them left Barcelona to live abroad.

Freed for Composition

It was then that Toldrá, freed from what had been a heavy responsibility, decided to devote himself completely to composition. He had already strong leanings that way. Well schooled in the immense repertory of chamber music and in less intimate but solid fashion in other forms, he quickly made a name for himself in Catalonia as a composer of fine things. He had two kinds of work: one which derived from the popular tradition, the Sardana or typical local dance; the other, a more intimate, fresh and lyrical one in the form of songs. Toldrá put a melodious elegance into his Sardanas, ridding them of the uncouthness of their primitive and popular form, but retaining their traditional and characteristic stamp. These dances—like those of all composers who have tackled the genre—were written for neither orchestra, band, piano nor sextet, but for a "cobla"—by which name is designated a group of popular instruments, typical of their region, such as the 'fluviol,' the 'tenora,' the 'tible,' the 'tamborillillo,' together with two cornets, two 'fisicornos,' one or two trombones and a contrabass. In the composition of sardanas Toldrá leads all the young composers. His songs figure prominently in the numerous Catalan song concerts; and his "Romanza de Santa Lucía," and the "A l'Ombra del llamdoner" series are immensely popular. Among the other kinds of work which Toldrá has done may be mentioned "Seis Sonetos," lyrical pieces for violin and piano. They take their inspiration from the sonnets of six different poets and enjoy great success whenever they are on the program.

In One Long Act

Toldrá has now made his début as a composer of opera with "El giravolt de Maig," a work in one act lasting five hours and a quarter. The story is rich in situations and has given him the opportunity of filling his score with much that is exquisite, witty, humorous and ardent. By its sincerity, this piece of music—of which it has very happily been said that it is sonorous without overemphasis, and expressive without being mannered—moves in constant harmony with the characterization and the incident. The harmony is well balanced, except where the fundamental lyricism of the work breaks out and overmasters the swift and lively action.

Toldrá is modern without being extravagant; he believes in beauty as the end of art, and in his quest for it, follows the voice within, without surrendering to the passing fashion. It is for these reasons that the Spanish musical renaissance has in Toldrá one of its most sincere and solid craftsmen, a man of lofty ideals and with fine ways of expressing them.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Twenty per cent.
2. To remove the grease it acquires in its manufacture.
3. "My Aunt" (The municipal pawnshop).
4. In deduction, one reasons from a general rule through admitted instances, to a conclusion. In induction, one proceeds from a number of instances to a general rule.
5. Tacna was given to Peru and Arica to Chile.

AMUSEMENTS

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HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The development of Choral singing in *American churches of all denominations* is rapidly progressing, and greatly due to the successful efforts of
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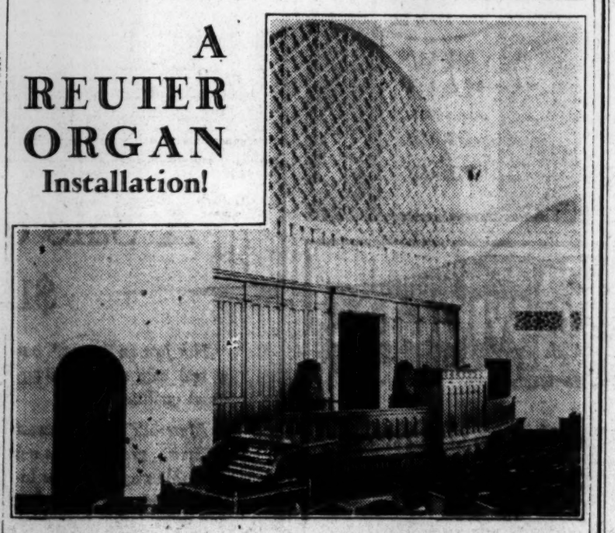
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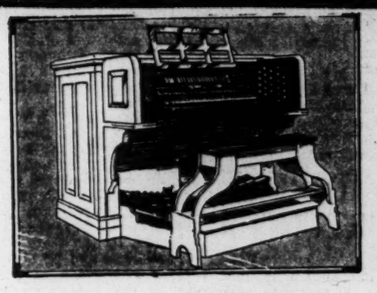

HISTORY OF THE ORGAN—No. 5

DURING the 9th or 10th Century a way was discovered to increase the number of pipes of the organ by adding one or more pipes to each key. This invention was called locatio, or mixture, and it is still used in the mixture stop of the modern organ.

In A. D. 951 a gigantic organ was built in Winchester Abbey embodying this innovation. It had 400 pipes, 26 bellows and required 70 men to operate the bellows. Each key connected with 10 pipes which all spoke at once. Its music could be heard throughout the town.

Since 1827 Hook & Hastings Company have been writing new pages in the history of organ building. The organ of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, is the work of this company.

The new Hook & Hastings console in Third Church of Christ, Scientist, in Chicago, Illinois, is pictured above.

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Reproduced from an article in The Christian Science Monitor, October 14, 1926

Understanding of Plain English Grammar Sought by Adults

THE English language has too long been neglected, not in its literature, not in its history, but in itself—its grammar, its pronunciation, its spelling.

Years of experience in teaching a variety of languages, during which she has observed the diction of thousands of students, have, indeed, convinced Miss Grace M. Miller of Boston that if "ragtime" American speech is to be transformed into correct English, increasing attention must be paid to the simple, 24-hour-a-day details of grammar.

So apparently widespread has become the blight of careless English, that Miss Miller's stress upon the rudiments of the language—rudiments both overlooked and abused—comes as an opportune and refreshing incentive to improvement.

Take a few cases in point. Do you say "in kwirry" for inquiry; "ad dress" for address; "cu pon" for coupon; "press i dence" for precedence; "progrum" for program; "hydth" for height; "ac climated" for acclimated?

Consider also how you would pronounce such simple words as—aviator, percolator, grimace, alias, condolence, Tuesday, February, epitome, vagary, grimy, comparable, exquisite, interesting, conversant, maniacal, terpsichorean, nasturtium, xylophone, poinsettia.

Miss Miller would also ask if you know when to use dived or dove, drank or drunk, I or me, who or whom, admittance or admission, consul, council or counsel, practical or practicable, vocation or avocation, affect or effect, shall or will, laying or lying, sits or sets.

And do you say between you and I, who did he marry, a mutual friend, the house further down, those sort of shoes don't look good, during my leisure time, we are having a friend for dinner?

Or can you pronounce common foreign words like fiancé(e), 'cello, lingerie, calliope, décolleté, élite, bourgeois, porte-cochère, maraschino, Bolsheviki, Sinn Fein, Galli-Curci, Puccini, Velásquez, Les Miserables, Ypres, Il Trovatore, Thaïs, Lucia, Paderewski, Dvořák?

From her address, 1341 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., Miss Miller directs an educational enterprise compassing thousands of patrons—all desirous of better speech—in various parts of the world. Following the popular demand for her oral English classes in Boston, she prepared a comprehensive statement of her English essentials in loose-leaf form. This series of lessons has not only found favor with individual students, but with teachers and principals as well.

MISS GRACE M. MILLER
Who Places Major Emphasis Upon Rudimentary Grammar.

"Careless speech is due in part to ignorance, but much of it is the result of association and inattention," says Miss Miller. "In many cases certain errors are so familiar that we do not realize they are errors until some purist points them out. The ear of the cultured would be shocked at 'he done it,' or 'I ain't,' but the same ear might be so accustomed to other incorrect phrases that it would detect no error in such expressions as 'those sort of people,' 'where will I meet you?' 'that data is wrong,' 'loan me a dollar,' 'I expect he will go,' 'she is well posted,' 'one less thing,' 'friends for dinner,' and so on.

"Grammar is not difficult, especially to the adult who is trained to reason, and it is not dry when it is made practical by applying it to everyday speech. Learning to speak by ear is like learning to play by ear. It is both superficial and dependent—superficial because it is not based on fundamental knowledge, and dependent because it is likely to be affected by association."

Faulty diction is more prevalent in the United States than in other countries, according to Miss Miller, who holds that the mixed races contribute heavily to the idiosyncrasies of popular usage. The other most important factor is the relegation of the teaching of English grammar almost exclusively to the primary schools, a condition which allows children to stop studying the subject before they are old enough to understand it and appreciate its importance to everyday speech.

It is Miss Miller's educational concept that to speak and write correct English is a prime essential to a general education, and that the nature and mode of one's speech is the master key to character and capacity.

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BREWSTER SEES NEED OF SMALL MERCHANT GONE

Competition, Says Former Maine Governor, Is No Longer Practicable

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BANGOR, Me.—The example of Washington must move Americans to work for economic freedom through the proper control and motivation of large business corporations with the same verve and zeal that the Revolutionary general and first President strove for civic liberty, declared Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor of Maine, who presented Herbert Hoover's prosperity plan to the last national Governor's Conference, speaking at a Washington Day meeting of patriotic organizations here arranged by the extension department of the University of Maine.

Emphasizing the significance of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and the conditions which evoked it, he continued:

"Competition as the principle of progress seems no longer practicable in America today. Competition means disaster for producer and distributor alike. Nor are consumers long served by the bankruptcy of the concerns upon whom they must depend for their supplies.

"The remaking of our social philosophy is always a most difficult task. Men bred in the field of small units competing freely and rewarded with the fruits of their intelligence and application do not understand the phenomena of a system where everyone is rapidly becoming a hired man."

Mr. Brewster pictured the difficulties of an industrialist compelled to buy supplies, the price and production of which in nearly every instance is controlled, yet turning out a commodity of which production and price are not controlled, but subject to sharpest competition. Mutual understanding in such cases the anti-trust law makes criminal, and as a result many small industries are submitted to the competition of industrial giants, he said.

"Competition is no longer required to stimulate production," he continued. More things are produced than their limited purchasing power will permit the people to consume. Their appetites are ample, but their incomes do not suffice. Fifteen per cent of the population get 50 per cent of the national income.

"Production and consumption are out of balance because large business interests are just awakening to the folly of trying to sell goods worth $4000 to a man with an income of $2000. Capital finds no opportunity for further expansion in industries that are overproducing now. Capital piles up and the stock market revels in surplus funds. Yet most small business men, including farmers, are operating at a loss."

"America must demonstrate its capacity intelligently to cope with more gigantic forces than have ever before been controlled by single hands. The spirit of Washington and Lincoln may be trusted to guide the Nation to new economic and moral heights, where it shall stand as an example of achievement and justice."

Tax Reform Plan Makes Headway in Score of States

Legislation Pending in Others Promises to Prevent Confusion on Inheritances

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States Chamber of Commerce and associated commercial organizations have initiated a sweeping proposal for tax reform that has brought action already in 20 states, with legislation pending in 13 others.

The reform plan has already become operative in about one-half the states with the prospect that favorable action in states where legislation is now pending will make the aggregate number two-thirds before 1929 ends.

Samples of the conditions which the reform seeks to bring to an end are found in recent instances where, in one case, 17 different states claimed the right to exact inheritance tax from one estate; while in another the total tax finally imposed was only $320, although the expense of securing waivers from the various states claiming jurisdiction amounted to $1012.

Overlapping jurisdiction of the 48 states and the District of Columbia is responsible for the situation which tax economists and authorities have long pointed to as unfair and needlessly severe. Bonds issued in one state may be taxed in some cases in the state where the company is chartered, by the state where the bonds are kept, and by other states where the possession of property making the descendant subject to inheritance taxes.

A solution has now been reached which promises to settle the issue within the next few years on a permanent and satisfactory basis. This is the plan for reciprocity among states, on the basis that intangible personal property shall not be taxed, where the decedent is a non-resident.

In 1925, tax commissioners, it is explained, of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut met jointly and agreed to reciprocity. The plan spread rapidly in the next three years until it now includes 20 states. Besides these, three states and the District of Columbia do not charge inheritance taxes, making 23 states now in the reciprocity league; and also the Province of Ontario, which has joined the movement. Legislation is pending in a majority of the other states.

Wired Wireless Delivered in Home Is Possible Now

Gen. Squier Perfects Device to Send Program Over Power Lines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Beethoven or Galli Curci from the electric light socket is the ambition of Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, former head of the United States Army Signal Corps, organizer of the aviation section of the army, and developer of wired wireless. Recently 600 of the Squier patents were purchased by the North American Company, one of the largest public utility holding corporations in the country, which includes Kolster Radio, and is tied up with the Mackay interests and the American Telegraph & Telephone Company. This company is experimenting with program transmission over power lines. The first major public demonstration of this device is planned for Cleveland, and may come shortly, General Squier said.

The Squier plan proposes to substitute the power or telephone circuit in the average house for the ether as the transmission agency for sound programs. In other words, in having an elaborate radio receiver with tuning knobs and aerial, the new device would be a three-tube box attachment not much larger than an ordinary telephone, connected with a loudspeaker. There would be no interference, no static, no exasperating fading, no skip distance effects.

No Seasonal Variation

Sun spots would not affect wired transmission, nor any of the other variables which have such disconcerting affects in radio reception. Summer would be just as good as winter for the wired wireless program.

"There are two lines of development in my plan, and both are now under active progress," General Squier said. "One proposes to bring the program into the house by the telephone circuit. This is the 'Monophone', now in operation in Freeport, Ill., and in Loraine, O. The other uses the power line for the same purpose. The plans are competitive, and each offers certain advantages. The 'Monophone' has the advantage of the better circuit offered by lead-covered, underground telephone wires. It will probably be the carrier for future television. The power circuit has the advantage of numerous convenience outlets from cellar to garret over the house. They will make the programs available in any room, and to almost every city home."

Patent Suit Pending

General Squier believes the major difficulties with his two systems, now in the hands of big companies, have been overcome. However, a patent suit is still pending over the Monophone.

The power line instrument is likely to make its appearance on a large scale first, General Squier said. In fact, plans are under way for a demonstration in Cleveland this spring.

The same convenience outlet that the housewife uses for her flat iron, or to boil a dinner dish, will give dance programs, speeches or grand opera, under the plan. Beefsteak or Beethoven will be all one to the light socket.

The customer will not be called on to purchase a set, but will subscribe to a service, like the telephone which, the plan contemplates, will be rented at about $2 a month. The presidential candidate's speech will come into the home, just as it is now carried nine-tenths of the way across the Continent—by wire. At present a chain radio program is transmitted by wire to individual cities, and there radiocast by wireless. Under the proposed system the method of long distance transmission would be precisely the same, but instead of using the variable and unsatisfactory ether for individual distribution, it would be delivered right in the house—by wire. This is what "wired wireless" means.

Subscribers will have the choice of three programs, which they will get merely by pressing three buttons, General Squier explained.

Campaign Opened to Save Monadnock

Funds Sought for Preservation of "Poetic Mountain" in Public Hands

A $30,00 campaign to insure public reservation of land circling the base of Mount Monadnock in New Hampshire, described as "the noblest mountain in literature," is announced in Boston by the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

A successful appeal, says an official, would blanket this entire "poetic" mountain with public lands. An option expiring April 1 has already been obtained upon valuable land which holds strategic position as a wedge in the private acreage circling the mountain's base.

Mount Monadnock, rising as it does from a high plateau, entirely dissociated from any greater or lesser peaks near by, numbers in its long list of literary patrons, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Rudyard Kipling, Lord Dunsany, Edna Dean Proctor, William Ellery Channing, Richard Burton, John White Chadwick, John Greenleaf Whittier and not least of all, Ralph Waldo Emerson.

In its statement the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests says: "Tourists come from every part of the United States to climb Monadnock's sides. Thoreau, who found the mountain a great place for adventuring, counted 40 persons coming to its peak in a few hours, even in that day of horse and buggy. Recently a fire warden at the summit kept tally, his count for one day, admittedly incomplete, rising above 1500.

"The idea motivating the present $30,000 campaign is to place the entire poetic mountain in public hands, that no private property need be traversed in its ascent. As in the society's recent successful campaign to save Franconia Notch and the 'Old Man of the Mountains' from destructive lumbering, the name of each contributor will be preserved."

MINE SAFETY LAMPS SHOWN AT MUSEUM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Through the efforts of graduates and faculty, the School of Mines and Metallurgy of the Pennsylvania State College has gathered a collection of mine safety lamps which is now on display in the museum of the school. There are 129 lamps in the collection, the oldest, a "Spedding Wheel," dating back to 1750.

This was invented by Carlisle Spedding of England. It consists of a thin disk of steel mounted so that it can rotate against a piece of flint which gives off a shower of sparks and a bright light.

Big Garage Adopts Electric Parker

Motorcar Put Away in 25-Story Building Without Use of Own Power

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — A 25-story skyscraper accommodating 1000 motorcars and costing $1,400,000, has been opened in the East Side mid-town section. It is the first of a chain of 12 to be built in Manhattan, and its location in the Grand Central Terminal neighborhood makes it convenient to business, shopping, and theater sections.

Putting an automobile away by the automatic parking process in this model "automobile hotel" is like waving a magic wand and will be a new experience for the New York motorist or for the stranger expecting the ultimate in service here. From the time a motorcar is driven into the "lobby" until it is returned on a moment's notice, no hand touches it, and it is protected from any possible damage within or without. This is the way it is done:

After the car is driven in from the street, the motor is shut off, the car locked if desired, and the driver is through. An automatic electric parker, developed especially for this garage—a low, car-length truck—is driven under the car and takes it along a track to one of three high-powered elevators. The parker, however, does not lift the car from the ground, but merely relieves the pressure on the rear by gripping the differential.

On any one of the upper floors the car is taken off and parked in a similar manner. Always kept in a runway, it is impossible for one car to touch another, and it is unnecessary to steer it or use its power.

Plan Is Made for "Comics" in Congressional Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—A proposal to modernize the Congressional Record by the publication of comic strips, cartoons, pictures, headlines and editorials was made in the House by J. J. Boylan (D.), Representative from New York.

Mr. Boylan urged adoption of a resolution he had prepared for introduction to provide for formation of a joint committee to study how the Record might be improved. The improvements, he suggested, might necessitate a recourse to newspaper tactics.

Town and Gown Collaborate in Founders Week

Rollins College Helps Prepare Week's Program at Winter Park, Fla.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Town and gown are collaborating in an ambitious program during Founders' Week, now being observed here, with some events arranged by Rollins College in which many townspeople participate, and others sponsored by townspeople in which the college assists.

On the week's schedule is a gala-day program which includes the pageant, "The Spirit of Florida," staged on the shores of Lake Osceola with a natural stage setting of golden fruit and orange blossoms, and which depicts, besides the legends of the Mocking Bird, Hanging Moss, and Cherokee Rose, a portrayal of early Florida history, featuring the faithful Indian, Osceola.

This performance was arranged by Orpha Pope Grey, with 100 Rollins College students as the characters

During the week the Florida College Press Association will hear addresses by Hamilton Holt, former editor of The Independent, and Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of Review of Reviews.

A feature of the week's program is the "Animated Magazine," everyone taking part being a poet or writer of note, among them being Dr. Fred Lewis Pattee, Rex Beach, Irving Bacheller, Opie Read, Willard Wattles, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Scollard, Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Ed. Howe, Alice Hegan Rice, Frank E. Polk, C. C. Hemenway, Cora Harris and others.

NEW YORK STATE CUTS ANNUAL FARM DECLINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The annual decrease in farm population in New York State, which has been going on for many years, has apparently slowed up, according to a report of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, issued in co-operation with the Federal Government.

The total number of persons on New York farms on Feb. 1 was estimated at 767,000, as compared with 769,000 last year, 769,000 five years ago and 824,000 ten years ago. These estimates are on a basis of data returned from about 5000 farms. The number of hired men on Feb. 1 was estimated at 25,000, as compared with 26,000 a year ago.

THE PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

Inaugural Ball on Air Monday

THE colorful pageant that is the Inaugural Charity Ball in Washington the night of March 4 this year will be portrayed for radio listeners throughout the world. Arrangements have been completed by the National Broadcasting Company to give a radio picture of the gala affair as a part of its complete radio coverage of the inauguration. Phillips Carlin, assistant eastern program director of the NBC and a veteran announcer, will be at the microphone.

The inaugural ball, though semi-official in character this year, is a dress parade of members of foreign legations in Washington and high dignitaries of the United States Government. Through the eyes of the NBC announcers millions of radio listeners will be able to see these people at play.

The ball, which will be held in the Washington auditorium, will begin at 11 o'clock at night and will continue until the early morning hours. The radiocast of the ball is scheduled to begin at 11 o'clock, and will continue for 90 minutes.

The music of five nationally famous bands will be heard as a part of the ball. The orchestra of the United States Marine Band, a crack dance orchestra from the United States Navy Band and a similar unit from the United States Army Band will be present and will play from time to time. The American Indian Reserve Band, another colorful musical unit, will be present, and Paul Specht's orchestra, one of the best-known dance aggregations in the country, will complete the musical ensemble, the only non-service organization accorded this honor.

The Listener Speaks

WHILE everyone is familiar with advertisements setting forth the charms of southern California as a resort country it remained for the several recently inaugurated transcontinental radiocasts originating in San Francisco to introduce the country at large to the thriving cultural life of the Pacific coast cities. This new bond of interest is being strengthened materially by the Friday afternoon concerts given by the Pacific Little Symphony Orchestra, directed by Max Dolin.

This orchestra is well proportioned for radio purposes and there is ample evidence of careful preparation. Those eastern listeners who gather at home at 4 o'clock can enjoy this afternoon program through WJZ or other NBC distributing stations. It is, however, the kind of music that is worth listening to instead of using as a musical background for conversation.

The program offered on Friday last ranged from Grieg to Debussy providing an expression of many different moods. All the composers represented were active in comparatively recent years—approximately the period during which California has enjoyed its phenomenal development.

An interesting comparison between the smoothly flowing thought and life of southern central Europe and the rugged strength of the North was drawn by Johann Strauss' "Tales of the Vienna Woods" and Sibelius' "Finlandia." The latter is one of those epic works which seems to catch the fancy of children as well as grown-ups with its musical depiction of Finland's struggles for liberty, with the occasional rumbling of distant cannon.

There is in it, though expressed differently, something of the power which is felt in "The Ride of the Valkyries" and "1812" Overture—two other well-known compositions which appeal to the younger members of most families, too.

It is not often that we are able to enjoy a bassoon solo, though Walter Damrosch in his children concerts by radio and in personal appearances has introduced it most interestingly. Richard Coles displayed a mastery of the instrument with all its suggestion of rural humor as well as its own particular beauties when he played with orchestra accompaniment a special "Fantasie Grotesque" by Godfrey. This consisted of a number of variations on the old song "Bonnie Charlie's Noo Awa'." Some of these variations were quite reminiscent of Rudy Weidoeft and his saxophone's more agile moments.

D. M.

Mozart's "Magic Flute"

The Overture to Mozart's opera, "The Magic Flute," will open the half hour of concert music which Kolster will present at 10 eastern time, or 7, Pacific time, Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, over stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

This overture is one of the greatest of its kind and contains one of the most famous figures in musical history. "The Magic Flute" was first produced in Vienna in 1791 with Mozart himself directing, and was brought to America in 1833.

In addition to this masterpiece, the orchestra will include Tchaikovsky's Waltz from his String Serenade, Op. 48, Debussy's "Reverie" and Schumann's "Slumber Song."

The program:

Overture to "The Magic Flute"..Mozart
Waltz from String Serenade, Opus 48 ..Tchaikovsky
Dance of the Cammorrists, from "The Jewels of the Madonna"..Wolf-Ferrari
Reverie ..Debussy
Malaguena ..Moskowski
Slumber Song ..Schumann

Columbia will distribute this program over WOR, WNAC, WEAN, WFBL, WMAK, WCAO, WCAU, WJAS, WADC, WKRC, WGHP, WMAQ, WOWO, KMOX, KMBC, KOIL, WSPD, WHK, WLBW, WMAL, WCCO, KLZ, KDYL, KYA, KEX, KJR, KGA and KMTR.

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As a result of this growth, every means has been used to give ample room for the display and care of the increased volume of merchandise—for the greatest degree of comfort and convenience to our shoppers. Every available space has been used to the maximum advantage. The results are more than gratifying. Let us enumerate a few of these improvements.
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THE HOME FORUM

An Armenian Estimates an Austrian

AFTER a few months of stay in the country I returned to the city and one day in the library I came across a book, which filled me with delight, of woods and meadows. While reading it I felt as though I were surrounded again with the natural scenes of the countryside; as if I were hearing the songs of the birds, and the calls of the animals, and the mysterious whispers of the leaves, and the serenity and the quietness of the air in a summer morning, when the rays of the sun burst off behind the wooded hill. I felt as though nature's beauty had been transported into that library with all its freshness, simplicity and vigor. It seemed to me as though the walls and the roof of the building were taken off, and I were seated under an old elm tree on the edge of a meadow, leisurely watching the growth of the grasses, the blooming of the flowers, the swaying of the trees, the flight of the birds, the grazing of the animals in the pasture, and the dance of the butterflies in the warm sunshine.

This book is "Bambi," written by an Austrian, Felix Salten. It is a novel the plot of which is laid in the woods. The heroes of the book are the animals in the woods, and the author has bestowed upon them some human characteristics; or putting it in a better way, the author has lent human meaning to their acts and behaviors. And these heroes see nature through the half-consciousness of a human being in a perpetual dream. They even awake from time to time to a realization of some facts which are fundamentally true.

The chief character, Bambi, is come into the world in the middle of a thicket, that is his native habitat, where he observes and sees things that fill him with wonder and awe. These things gradually open before his eyes while he proceeds through the thicket, with his mother leading him toward an open space that spreads out beyond. Now he discovers the meadow, the gay and splendid world of the animals in the woods, with the "flying flowers" (butterflies) "which had darted lightly from a blade of grass and were fluttering about in their giddy ways"; and the "jumping grasses" (the grasshoppers) bounding around and about while approaching footsteps sound near by; and the ants that work diligently on and around their molehills. On the way he hears the mysterious calls of the owls, the chatterings of the magpie, the fun-making voice of the cuckoo; and he sees the squirrel, the hare, the stag in conflict with the dog, who is not the friend of Bambi's world.

Here is an early summer scene as the author describes it in simple and vivid terms:

"The trees stood still under the blue sky, held their limbs outstretched and received the direct rays of the sun. . . . Out of the earth came whole troops of flowers like motley stars, so that the soil of the twilit forest floor shone with a silent, ardent, colorful gladness. Everything smelled of fresh leaves, of blossoms, of moist clods and green wood, when morning broke or, when the sun went down, the whole wood resounded with a thousand voices, and from morning till night the bees hummed, the wasps droned and filled the fragrant stillness with their murmur."

While reading this delightful book one seems to be the dweller in a cabin in a forest during the four seasons of the year, wherefrom he peers out on the natural life going on smoothly and delightfully. There is no human being there; yet the logic of human reason is there, the human sense of beauty is intermingled with the splendors of nature—dews, flowers and sunshine. The vast space opens its secrets to the reader, and the story of Bambi becomes a fairy tale of an old, magical world.

The animals in the woods act and speak like human beings, and the author dramatizes them in such a way as appeals to the human heart. The speech of these creatures is not like that we find, for example, in the fables of La Fontaine, but it is a translation into human words of animal cries and calls beyond which the author perceives some deep meaning. And all their acts and speeches are full of human interest; they have a ring of pathetic appeal, they enunciate tender feelings, and we see through the allegory the significance, not only of existence in the woods, but also in the cities.

For the author of Bambi everything in his world has meaning. The falling of leaves in an autumnal day sounds to him like a dialogue between persons who eagerly discuss some deep problems. "A moist wind blew, cold and hostile, through the tree-tops," he writes, "and the winter had come." And that natural phenomenon starts a conversation between two young green leaves about some fundamental problems, showing a deep and fine intellect trying to grasp the things that go into the making of our world.

This is much more than a book about animals. Here the reader finds social and human problems discussed in Bambi's simple, naïve manner. In a natural setting, described by the author with a gentle poetic feeling, the folks of the woods are moving around, discovering new things, enjoying wholesome pleasures, learning caution, enduring adversity, and seeking after new companionship, much in the manner that human history runs.

Is not this great literature? The ancients looked upon human life as a problem confronting the human intellect. They tried to interpret it as a whole, as a continuous, zigzagging stream; and they used every means in the grasp of the human intellect to see and understand that sinuous entity in its panoramic aspect. For this purpose the ancients went out of their ordinary, everyday habitat, and in imagination built up new worlds therefrom to see and observe the stream of humanity running between two horizons. In their dramas and other literature they did not analyze much, they did not dissect much, but used all the elements, animate and inanimate, human and superhuman, to draw a great picture before the eyes of their readers.

I do not compare Bambi with any book of classical times, but I see in it a charming picture of nature. Behind the scenes and situations in the vast spaces of nature the reader can perceive dramas that reach into the height of human emotion. The author has seen the flow of existence in the woods, and has observed a parallel that exists between the higher and humbler forms of endeavors in this world. He has presented an aspect of universal history. That is good literature.

N. D.

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The Mendelssohns' Home

The Mendelssohns had now (1824) been living for some time in Berlin. It was here they became acquainted with Moscheles, the celebrated pianist and composer, who afterwards became Felix's teacher.

Writing of his introduction, Moscheles says:

"Such a family as this I had never before seen. The fifteen-year-old boy Felix is a phenomenon, whose like is nowhere to be found. . . . His elder sister Fanny, also most richly endowed, played fugues and passecailles from Bach by heart, and with amazing accuracy." . . .

In 1825 Abraham Mendelssohn, now a successful banker, purchased the beautiful property at Leipziger Strasse No. 3. It was a charming spot, and in every way conducive to the arts most loved by the Mendelssohn family. Situated close to the Potsdam Gate, which was then a very remote part of Berlin, the house stood in grounds ten acres in extent. In this half-park, half-garden, were walks and alleys bordered by flowering shrubs and shaded by noble trees, while on banks of mossy turf were summer-houses and restful seats. It was indeed a garden of happiness, and the special delight of the young people. One beautiful room in the house overlooked the court, and was most suitable for musical representations. Here for many years, at Christmas and on birthdays and other festive occasions, it was the scene of delightful performances.

The summer months in this charming spot passed like one uninterrupted festival, full of poetry, music, and merry games. A literary magazine was started by the young folks and their friends. Writing materials were laid out in one of the summer-houses, on which anybody wrote down any droll or pretty thing that occurred to him. This magazine was the Garden Times in summer; in winter it changed its name, and became the Tea and Snow Times.—From "Famous Sisters of Great Men," by MARIANNE KIRLEW.

The Wood Thrush

In misty gold
The morning was told
From the towers of the templed sky;
And a chanson fell
(Like the chime of a bell)
From the throat of a lover shy.

"The red morning breaks," the melody rang;
He waited a moment in silence, then sang:
"O sweetheart, sweet, sweetheart, the red morning breaks,
And all the gray world to ecstasy wakes."

He paused and was still while I stood athrill
In the gossamer breath of a dew-drenched hill;
Then caroled again in consummate strain,
The passionate joy of dawn on the plain:

"The world is dew-pearled in the morning that breaks,
And all the dim prairie to ecstasy wakes;
O sweetheart, come near me, O hear, I entreat,
O sweetheart, sweet, sweetheart, O sweetheart, sweet, sweet."

ROY W. VAN LIEW.

Forsythia in February

Forsythia for sale! I stop to see.
The florist's window, city street,
The eager faces, hurrying feet—
All vanish suddenly!

Now it is springtime in a little town,
And everywhere I can behold
Four-petaled sproutings of crisp gold
On branches, slender-brown.

Spring has come back? Forsythia is the proof!
In cherished gardens now it blooms.
It stands on lowboys in old rooms,
Most charmingly aloof!

And children take their teacher sprays of it
Picked at high noon; and women bear
The graceful branches, and the air
Is elfin-lantern lit!

No, no; I shall not buy a single spray!
Forsythia is not to buy!
It is to find beneath spring's sky
Upon an April day!

VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY.

Land's End. From a Woodcut by Ashley Rowe. Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

Kelmscott Manor House

On the 17th of May he writes to Faulkner: "I have been looking about for a house for the wife and kids, and whither do you guess my eye is turned now? Kelmscott, a little village about two miles above Radcott Bridge—a heaven on earth; an old stone Elizabethan house like Water Eaton, and such a garden! close down on the river, a boat house and all things handy. I am going there again on Saturday with Rossetti and my wife: Rossetti because he thinks of sharing it with us if the thing looks likely."

The house stands on the upper Thames, thirty miles by water from Oxford. It is approached by lanes from the little town of Lechlade, three miles off, to which there is now a railway. At that time, however, that line did not go beyond Whitney, and Kelmscott had to be reached from Faringdon, by a long drive through the Berkshire hills. Both may be called back ways of approaching it; the grand entry, up the lovely lonely waterway, was described by Morris himself thus, nearly twenty years later:

"On we went, turning a sharp angle and going north a little. Presently we saw before us a bank of elm-trees, which told us of a house amidst them. In a few minutes we had passed through a deep eddying pool into the sharp stream that ran from the ford, and beached our craft on a tiny strand of limestone gravel, and stepped ashore.

"Mounting on the cart-road that ran along the river some feet above the water, I looked round about me. . . . I turned a little to my right and through the hawthorn sprays and long shoots of the wild roses could see the flat country spreading out far away under the sun of the calm evening, till something that might be called hills with a look of sheep-pastures about them bounded it with a soft blue line. Before one, the elm boughs still hid most of what houses there might be in this river-side dwelling of men; but to the right of the cart-road a few grey buildings of the simplest kind showed here and there.

"My feet moved on along the road they knew. The raised way led us into a little field bounded by a backwater of the river on one side; on the right hand we could see a cluster of small houses and barns, and before us a grey stone barn and a wall partly overgrown with ivy, over which a few grey gables showed. The village road ended in the shallow of the backwater. We crossed the road, and my hand raised the latch of a door in the wall, and we stood presently on a stone path which led up to the old house. The garden between the wall and the house was redolent of the June flowers, and the roses were rolling over one another with that delicious superabundance of small well-tended gardens which at first sight takes away all thought save that of beauty. The blackbirds were singing their loudest, the doves were cooing on the roof-ridge, the rooks in the high elm-trees beyond were garrulous among the young leaves, and the swifts wheeled whining about the gables. And the house itself was a fit guardian for all the beauty of this heart of summer."—J. W. MACKAIL, in "The Life of William Morris."

THE Cornish call it in their soft, lost tongue, "Sedn-an-Laaz"—"End of the earth."

There is a strangeness in the name, for are not all lands at an end before the approaching sea? And not this land alone; nor here only is the coast rocky and the waves tumultuous. But over this spot there is a tradition that hovers like the white sea mist. Once, they say, there was dry ground between the shore and Scilly, called Lyonesse. One day, long ago, like Atlantis, it disappeared beneath the waters and was lost. May it not be that what was left behind became indeed "Land's end," and so there came the name? It is a name most fitting for this wild, remote place, with sea and moor for its neighborhood, and gulls for its inhabitants. There should be no others, save a few fisherfolk to mar its lonely beauty.

An Eighteenth Century Coverlet

The pattern is very old, far older than the coverlet, I suppose; the bow-and-arrow design might date back even to Anglo-Saxon days. The warp is linen—in itself a sign of many years—and it is overshot with wools of crimson and deep indigo, until it is as rich as an Oriental rug. And yet, with all its beauty, it is a wholesome, homely thing; it has qualities that completely unite it in feeling with my woven rag carpet, a "hit-or-miss-it" pattern, which has reds and blues, and ecrus and blacks mingled with kaleidoscopic charm.

Now I was lucky about that, for I bought it at a country-town auction for two dollars and thirty cents. . . . For me it was a gallant good fortune.—ALICE VAN LEER CARRICK, in "The Next-To-Nothing House."

Poetical Criticism

(1829)

Since the beginning of our critical career we have seen a vast deal of beautiful poetry pass into oblivion, in spite of our feeble efforts to recall or retain it in remembrance. The tuneful quartos of Southey are already little better than lumber: and the rich melodies of Keats and Shelley, and the fantastical emphasis of Wordsworth, and the plebeian pathos of Crabbe, are melting fast from the field of our vision. The novels of Scott have put out his poetry. Even the splendid strains of Moore are fading into distance and dimness, except where they have been married to immortal music; and the blazing star of Byron himself is receding from its place of pride. . . . The two who have the longest withstood this rapid withering of the laurel, and with the last marks of decay on their branches, are Rogers and Campbell; neither of them, it may be remarked, a voluminous writer, and both distinguished rather for the fine taste and consummate elegance of their writings, than for that fiery passion, and disdainful vehemence, which seemed for a time to be so much more in favour with the public.—JEFFREY, in *The Edinburgh Review.*

Veder giusto

Traduzione dell' articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

UNA donna che lavorava da assistente in un ufficio ascoltava un giorno un gruppo di persone che si lamentavano della mancanza di lavoro, mancanza di affari e di opportunità. Quando l'ultimo di coloro che parlavano così lasciò l'ufficio, essa si ricordò delle parole di Cristo Gesù: "Conoscerete la verità, e la verità vi francherà". Quale, pensò lei, è la verità su questa situazione speciale, che può affrancare?

Mentre questa cercatrice della verità pensava così, qualcuno si avanzò dietro a lei e le pose sugli occhi delle lenti verdi. E come ad un tratto tutto l'ufficio divenne verde ai suoi occhi, essa comprese che la sua preghiera era stata esaudita. Poichè essa si rese ragione del fatto che gli stessi sensi materiali e mortali che ora le facevano vedere l'ufficio colorato in verde, erano pure quelli che facevano vedere mancanze, perdite e limitazioni negli affari. Coloro che poco prima aveano espresso quei giudizi erronei, aveano precisamente considerato l'andamento degli affari, il lavoro e le risorse, attraverso le lenti della materialità, anzichè attraverso quelle della spiritualità; ed è solo attraverso queste ultime che ciascun di noi deve considerare ogni situazione, se vuole veder bene e conoscere la verità.

È ovvio che per correggere l'errore di credere che l'ufficio fosse di color verde, non occorreva altro se non togliersi le lenti verdi. Ugualmente, l'unica cosa necessaria per affrancarsi dall'errore è quella di cessare dal considerare la vita, l'uomo, il lavoro, l'esistenza attraverso le lenti della materialità, la mente mortale, e di cominciare umilmente, amorosamente, a riguardare la creazione di Dio—tutto ciò che vi è in essa—quale Egli l'ha fatta: spirituale, perfetta, completa e buona.

È vero che Dio fece tutto ciò che fu fatto. Ed una delle ragioni le più semplici per cui non è possibile che vi possano essere o che vi siano tali cose come mancanze, o perdite di qualsiasi cosa giusta e necessaria, è il fatto stesso che Dio non fece mai cose o situazioni di simil genere! Non è questa una ragione sufficiente?

Vi fu una volta un caso in cui, secondo la Scrittura, i sensi materiali vedevano un largo assembramento di gente a cui bisognava dar da mangiare, una vera moltitudine di fatto, e non vi erano che cinque pani e due pesci per soddisfare al bisogno. Dovea sembrare un'impresa del tutto impossibile. I discepoli vedevano la situazione attraverso le lenti della materia: ma non così il Maestro nella metafisica, Cristo Gesù, che guardava sempre attraverso le lenti della spiritualità. Da ciò il risultato: la moltitudine ebbe da mangiare e si raccolsero dodici corbelli pieni di frammenti, provando così che Dio non solo dà, ma dà con la più grande generosità.

Non è strano che dopo avere avuto una prova tale della provvidenza amorosa di Dio, qualcuno possa ancora dubitare che l'Amore divino è sempre presente ed a portata di mano? In vista di tale dimostrazione di ciò che può fare la retta comprensione della legge di Dio, come avviene che noi sempre ce ne allontaniamo in tempi di bisogno? La legge di Dio, la legge che Gesù utilizzò, non passa col passare degli anni. È a nostra disposizione oggi come lo fu sempre; non dobbiamo far altro che utilizzarla.

Nel libro di testo: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 260), Mary Baker Eddy scrive: "La Scienza rivela la possibilità di raggiungere ogni bene, e mette i mortali al lavoro onde scoprire ciò che Dio ha di già fatto". La possibilità di raggiungere non un piccolo bene, ma ogni bene, è una possibilità presente. Uno dei conforti più meravigliosi che la Scienza Cristiana ci offre, è la comprensione dimostrabile che ogni bene è una possibilità non lontana ma presente. La parte nostra consiste nell'imparare a conoscere Dio, a rivolgerci a Lui, ad avere confidenza in Lui, a cominciare a comprendere l'Amore divino, e la gloriosa e gioiosa creazione dell'Amore.

Questo compito benedetto può essere adempiuto con lo studio accurato della Bibbia e degli scritti di Mrs. Eddy. Noi abbiamo bisogno dei suoi scritti, perchè essi spargono luce sulle Scritture e ci permettono di leggerle con piena comprensione. La semplice lettura della Bibbia non ci dà l'intendimento che risana, l'intendimento che ci rende capaci "di affrontare da maestro ogni circostanza avversa", come ci istruisce Mrs. Eddy a la pagina 419 del libro Science and Health; invece l'intendimento della verità contenuta nella Bibbia, alla luce della Scienza Cristiana, ci provvede di tutti i requisiti necessari.

Attraverso le lenti della spiritualità, Cristo Gesù potè discernere le verità e le leggi contenute nelle Scritture e quindi egli fu capace di utilizzare queste verità e queste leggi per se stesso e per gli altri. Dopo anni di preghiere e di ispirazione divina, Mrs. Eddy scoprì di nuovo le stesse leggi e verità e le presentò al mondo in modo così chiaro che tutti possono capire ed applicarle a sè ed agli altri.

Quando, attraverso le lenti della materia, o della mente mortale, noi crediamo di vedere mancanze, perdite e limitazioni, oppure abbiamo paura di tali situazioni, potremo ben ricordarci delle parole piene di sapienza di Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 299): "La conoscenza che si guadagna con i sensi materiali è rappresentata figuratamente nelle Scritture, come un albero che porta frutti di peccato, malattia e morte. Non dovremmo quindi giudicare della conoscenza così ottenuta come di cosa falsa e pericolose, 'conciossiachè dal frutto si conosca l'albero' "? In verità, tale conoscenza è falsa ed irreale, poichè essa rinnega l'onnipotenza e l'onnipresenza del Dio uno, infinito e buono.

La giusta eredità dell'uomo reale, l'eredità di pace, di gioia, e di abbondanza è sempre presente, sempre a disposizione nostra. "Non vi è podestà se non da Dio" ci dice la Bibbia. Perciò non vi è potere che valga a toglierci, a nascondere, o distruggere questa eredità dataci da Dio. Le parole della Scrittura sono sempre vere: "Figliuolo, tu sei sempre meco, e ogni cosa mia è tua". Sicuramente, l'universalità di Dio è sufficiente a tutto!

Seeing Aright

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN OFFICE assistant one day listened to much complaint about lack of work, lack of business, lack of opportunity. As the last of the group expressing this view left her office the listener recalled the words of Christ Jesus, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." What, thought she, is the truth about this particular situation that will make free?

As this seeker for truth pondered, someone stepped up behind her and placed a green shade before her eyes. As the office suddenly became green, she knew that her prayer had been answered. For she realized that the same mortal, material senses that were testifying to a green office had testified to lack, loss, limitation. Those who had been voicing these erroneous conditions had been viewing business, work, and supply through the lens of materiality instead of through the lens of spirituality, through which one should view every condition if one would see aright.

Obviously, to correct the condition of a seemingly green office but one thing was needful,—the removal of the green lens. So the one requisite wherewith freedom may be secured is that we stop viewing life, man, work, existence, through the lens of materiality, mortal mind, and that we begin humbly, lovingly, to behold God's creation—all of it—as He made it: spiritual, perfect, complete, and good.

It is true that God made all that was made. And one of the simplest reasons why there neither is nor can be, in reality, any such condition as lack or loss of anything right or needful is that God never made any such condition! Is not this sufficient reason?

There was once an occasion when, according to Scripture, material sense saw a large number of people to be fed, a multitude in fact, and but five loaves and two fishes wherewith to satisfy them. What an impossible task this must have seemed! The disciples viewed the situation through the lens of materiality; but not so the master Metaphysician, Christ Jesus, who always looked through the lens of spirituality. Hence the result: the multitude was fed, and twelve basketfuls of fragments were gathered up, proving that God not only gives, but gives most generously.

Is it not surprising that after such a proof of God's loving providence, anyone should doubt the ever present availability of divine Love? In the face of such a demonstration of what a right understanding of the law of God can accomplish, how is it that we ever turn from it in time of need? God's law, the law which Jesus utilized, does not pass with the passing years. It is as available today as it ever was: we have only to utilize it.

In the textbook "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 260) Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Science reveals the possibility of achieving all good, and sets mortals at work to discover what God has already done." The possibility of achieving not a little good, but all good, is a present possibility. One of the most wonderful comforts that Christian Science brings to us is the demonstrable understanding that all good is a present, not a far-off, possibility. Our part is to learn to know God, to turn to Him, to trust Him, to begin to understand divine Love and Love's glorious, joy-filled creation.

We may accomplish this happy task by a careful study of the Bible, together with Mrs. Eddy's writings. We need her writings because they illumine the Scriptures and permit us to read them understandingly. Mere reading of the Bible does not give us the understanding that heals, the understanding that enables us to "meet every adverse circumstance as its master," as Mrs. Eddy instructs us to do on page 419 of Science and Health; but understanding the truth contained in the Bible, as illumined by Christian Science, gives us whatever is requisite.

Through the lens of spirituality, Christ Jesus discerned the truths and laws contained in the Scriptures, and he was therefore able to utilize these truths and laws for himself and for others. After years of prayer and divine inspiration, Mrs. Eddy rediscovered the same laws and truths; and she presented them to the world so clearly that all may understand and apply them for themselves and others.

When, through the lens of materiality or mortal mind, we seem to see lack, loss, limitation, or the fear of these conditions, we may well remember Mrs. Eddy's wise words (Science and Health, p. 299): "Knowledge gained from material sense is figuratively represented in Scripture as a tree, bearing the fruits of sin, sickness, and death. Ought we not then to judge the knowledge thus obtained to be untrue and dangerous, since 'the tree is known by his fruit'?" Indeed, such knowledge is untrue and unreal because it denies the omnipotence and omnipresence of the one infinite God, good.

The real man's rightful heritage of peace, joy, and plenty is always present, always available. "There is no power but of God," the Bible tells us. Hence, there is no power to cut off, hide, or destroy this God-given heritage. The Scriptural words are still true: "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine." Surely, the allness of God is enough!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

From Mount Dix

About noon one bright midsummer day I came out upon the summit of that vigorous Adirondack peak that is known as Mount Dix. The way to it led across a low divide, up the valley of a remote river until the base of the mountain was at hand, and thence steeply up a forested buttress. It was a wilderness journey, with no outlooks toward other mountains until well toward the summit.

As the scrub forest near the top finally gave way and the trail led out upon bare rocks, I looked abroad over many leagues. My eye was caught and held by a vast stretch of forested region in the southwest, and chiefly by a lake that lay in the midst of this great wooded saucer. For within the undulating margin of that lake was the most animated company of islands that I had ever seen.

It appeared as if the distant onlooker, standing miles away, had surprised them at their private affairs and caught them unawares. They were not in orderly array, but each appeared as if intent on its own business, about to go this way or that as fitted its own individual desires. Some stood in groups, but not in line or sequence. All were wholly a part of the big wilderness round about them.

As I stood looking at them, greatly interested in their individuality, the thought came that those islands in their house of woods and waters were like the Adirondack Mountains themselves. In the characteristics that they displayed they were imitating the outstanding character of the array of peaks that looked down upon their playground. And so it still seems, with recollections of mountains of the Adirondack region crowding memory.

The setting of these mountains is a tremendous forest, wide and broad, much of it sheltering lakes of every size and shape. It is no mere strip of woods or series of patches, but is vast and deep. Extending mile after mile, most of it without road and much of it is a genuine wilderness. . . .

When the swamps give way to lakes, as they do so often in this region, there comes about a beautiful combination of open water and nearby heights. Through a great area of the Adirondack region this is the supreme charm. Scores of lakes, large and small, their shores typically wooded, look up at mountain after mountain and catch on their own shining faces the image of the strong and steadfast summits that watch over them.—From "Trails and Summits of the Adirondacks," by WALTER COLLINS O'KANE.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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Central Florida Has a 12-Month Season for Annuals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Orlando, Fla.

IN THE earlier years in Florida no amount of time or coaxing could induce a petunia, a larkspur, a snapdragon, a sweet pea or any of the dozens of lovely annuals to grow and bloom. Today the blooming season for annuals lasts for months, with yearly additions to the varieties grown with marked success, and this astonishing change has come about because someone was venturesome enough to go against the time-honored planting directions and plant seeds in the early fall instead of in the early spring. We now have established a season for annuals lasting, for the blooming period, from February to June, followed by another of fewer varieties lasting from May to fall. Until one has lived in Florida for a year or more this reversal of the planting seasons is a little confusing. However, if the newcomer will be observant and notice what is being planted in her community she can make the same selection and can have any assistance and instruction for the asking.

The Garden Club movement has become so widely established in central Florida that it will soon be inexcusable for anyone to fail in gardening for lack of knowledge. A letter addressed to the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Orlando, Winter Park or Tampa asking for the name of the garden club president in that community will be given prompt attention; also the various flower shows that are now held each spring will be found a source of much inspiration and information.

In central Florida the growing season is 12 months long and the problem is not how to arrange a garden for a three or four months' display but rather how to plan so that each month of the year will have its own garden charm. In Florida there is no dormant period, no mantle of snow to cover the bare spaces that were flower beds, so if one wishes to grow annuals it must be with the understanding that a cycle of bloom must be planned that will carry on from month to month through the entire year.

No specific instructions for growing annuals in central Florida will fit every community or, in fact, every garden, for soil conditions are extremely variable.

One of the most generally successful, easily grown and ornamental annuals for central Florida is the petunia and it is an excellent selection for the beginner. For a large mass display it is especially good as the plants are a rich green and look well even before blooming, and are hardy enough to be immune to light frosts. With early planting they will begin to bloom in February and will continue a mass of color through May, while many plants will bloom even longer. If a plant is cut back to the ground while it is still quite vigorous it will form a new, thick growth and in partially shaded situations I have seen the same plant blooming for two years. Annual phlox is as hardy and easy to grow as petunia and blooms for a long period. To be sure of the best colors in both petunias and phlox buy seeds from a reliable seedsman and buy special colors rather than mixed. These two flowers when in bloom may be very ordinary in appearance or they may be almost spectacular in loveliness; it all depends on the varieties and colors.

Other annuals that are easy to grow and that should be planted in the fall are larkspur, snapdragon, calendula, gypsophila, lupin, pansy, cornflower, and nasturtium, all, except nasturtium, needing little or no protection from light frosts. These are only a few of the many that may be grown, but, for the beginner, they are excellent selections to start with.

Most seeds for spring blooming are planted in October. By that time the hot sun and heavy rains of summer are over and there will be time for the little plants to make a good start in growth before the cooler days come when growth is very slow.

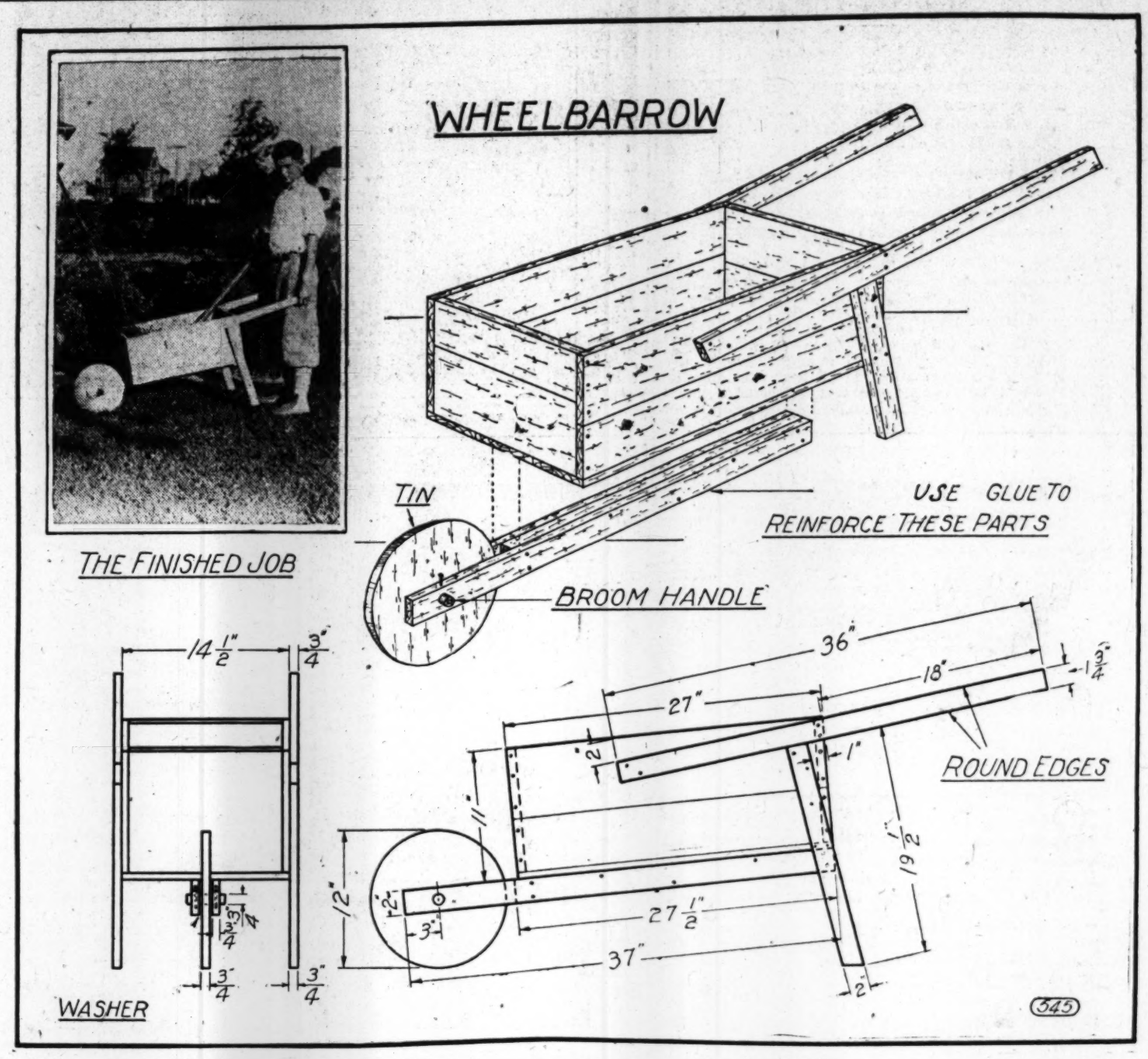
If the garden beginner in Florida will start with easily grown flowers that are known to be a success in his locality a feeling of pleasure and confidence will attend his efforts and he can then each year indulge a fancy for adding a less common variety and get the thrill of a successful experiment.

Although most garden plans feature the planting of annuals in the rear of the house it is really desirable in Florida to have a certain amount of color show from the street. Most of the thousands of winter visitors expect to find quantities of flowers on display and they get much pleasure from seeing annuals blooming in the winter. If our gardens are entirely concealed from the public eye the impression is given of a lack of flowers, so a little space in front should show a bit of bloom.

The list of annuals not yet introduced and adapted to our gardens is now very small but as regards perennials we are barely past the beginning of the experimental stage. As one of our garden club presidents expressed it, "The trouble with perennials in Florida is that they simply won't 'per-enn'." However, with our long growing season many of them may be grown as annuals, delphinium being a great success as an annual, and two at least, blue salvia (farinacea) and the small hardy aster, like it so well here that they bloom at least 11 months of the year. They need one cuting back.

Perhaps it might be well if some of the northern plants would refuse to be acclimated here, some of the less known ones, so that southern eyes might enjoy the thrill of novelty in gardens far from home. But there is no doubt that we are all drawn closer together by the common joy of growing the same favorites in annuals. When we find the same annuals wherever we go the pleasure that fills our hearts is like the delight we feel at sight of a familiar face in a crowd of strangers. We hope that the newcomers to Florida will reserve space in their gardens for some of our lovely semi-tropical flowering shrubs, trees and vines, and a palm or two, for when they have learned to know and love the plant and tree strangers they, themselves, will no longer be strangers but will be at home and happy among us.

THE FINISHED JOB



Starting Perennials From Seeds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

WHAT about starting seeds of perennials and annuals for the coming garden? In the latitude of New York February and March are the months when this important part of gardening should be attended to, for, while many seeds germinate quickly, others require more time. It is many of these slower germinating varieties which should be planted early, in order to have nice stocky little plants, with good root-systems ready to be set in the open garden when the time comes. They will need to be given time to germinate, and the plants to reach such size that they may be transplanted from the seed-flats into pots or other flats. With many it will be advisable to repot a second time in order to develop the root-system, for a good foundation is necessary if one expects to erect a heavy building above it.

Stocky plants, that are growing vigorously, are so easy to set in the garden without loss of time or setback, and, when their time to flower arrives, are in readiness to give all their attention to that important function with no thought concerning the burden of providing plenty of food to develop the blossoms to their utmost.

Nature keeps a balance between the roots and the tops. When the roots are developing rapidly one may be sure that the tops will keep pace in order to maintain the balance. This enables one to watch the plants and pinch-back the tops to make them stocky, so that they will not grow into spindling little specimens that will have a hard time out in the open.

Growing plants from seed is the simplest method of propagation, and it is the cheapest; also it is the most natural way. But being the simplest does not mean that the work can be performed carelessly, for it is necessary to observe all the requirements of the process. As in any form of effort one should not be content merely to go through the motions, but work for maximum results.

The first requirement is a suitable container and this can be the regular flat used by the nurseries or a common flower pot or pan of pottery. Flats may be of any dimentions found convenient, but they should not exceed four inches in depth. The size commonly used is 16 inches by 20 inches, and three inches deep.

It must be understood that plant roots require air, and that too much moisture in the soil shuts out the air; therefore the seed bed must be porous. This is provided by the nature of soil, and also by drainage provisions. The bottom of the flat should contain one-half inch holes spaced about five inches apart. If a pot is used, the hole in the bottom must be left open.

The floor of the flat or pot should be covered with drainage material in the form of broken pieces of pot or rough clinker cinders, to a depth of one inch; over this place a thin layer of coarse soil which has had the finer particles removed. This acts as a strainer, preventing the finer top soil being washed downward and clogging the drainage.

The Seed-Bed

The seed-bed soil consists of three parts sifted loam, one part of leaf-mold or thoroughly rotted compost, and a small quantity of sharp sand. The result will be a light and porous soil.

It is a wise plan to sterilize the soil mixture, by heating over a fire or in an oven, before placing in the flats. By doing this one will not be troubled with insects or by the growth of any weed seeds that it might contain.

The flat should be filled flush with its top and the soil firmed by pressure with a flat board, which will leave the surface smooth and slightly below the rim of the flat. After being thus filled, but before sowing the seeds, the soil must be thoroughly soaked in tepid water and allowed to drain for several minutes. Sow the seeds thinly and as evenly as possible over the surface and cover not more than their own depth, by having a mixture of soil and fine sand, sifted over them. Very small seeds should merely have fine sand dusted over them.

Essentials for Germination

As the essentials for successful germination are moisture, darkness, and a temperature of 55 to 60 degrees, the flats should be covered with paper and have a piece of glass over that, to prevent rapid evaporation. Very little, if any, watering will be required until seeds have germinated, which should be in from two to three weeks. In the event that additional moisture be required, it is better to set the flat in a pan of water than to pour it over the top of the soil. If the flat can rest on fiber, moss, or excelsior which can be kept damp there will be all the moisture required.

After the seedlings are well through the earth the paper may be removed and the flat brought into the light, but kept shaded from the sun. The glass must be lifted to admit air, and after a few days, removed.

As soon as the seedlings have grown two true leaves they may be carefully lifted from the soil, reset in other flats or pots and given more room. Transplanting the seedlings tends to break or prune the ends of the roots, which induces a greater growth of new roots.

Potting

If plants are established in small pots by the time they are to go into the open ground they can be set out, when the time comes, without the least difficulty. When a plant is lifted and transferred directly to the open garden the roots have been pruned in the operation and are not able to send the liquid food to the top as rapidly as it is required and the top is said to wilt. What really takes place is that the plant is too warm and has not enough sap flowing through its system to reduce the temperature.

A little precaution that will often save trouble, is to see that the inside of pots are clean before placing new earth in them. This will allow the plant to be knocked out with the earth ball intact, and not part of it adhering to the inside of the pot.

In potting plants they should be held upright in the center of the pot with the left hand, and the earth filled in with the right. Firming gently is best done with the thumbs. A little practice will make the operation natural.

Do not use large pots for the young seedlings, for they do better when placed in pots that are but little larger than their root area. The two-inch or thimble size is just right for the first potting, and the two and one-half-inch size for the second transfer. Larger sized pots will be required only in special cases.

When removing plants from a pot they should first be moistened, then the pot tapped gently against a wooden ledge; place the hand over the top with the plant between the fingers. Then if the pot is inverted and tapped gently at the rim, against wood, the plant will come out in the hand.

Meet the Evening Primrose

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Yakima, Wash.

EVENING primroses are so called because certain species open their flowers widely only in the evening and then shed fragrance more freely than in day time. All oenotheras are not evening-blooming for some are open during the day. In an inclusive way all oenotheras are commonly referred to as evening primroses while certain day-blooming ones are called sundrops.

The group presents much variation and one must therefore learn to know each species and its traits. Where one kind would be acceptable in a given location in the garden, another would be out of place. Some are tall; others low, and some have underground stems that insinuate themselves where not wanted. The petals are large and four in number and the flower presents a distinctive and odd appearance as the calyx segments are folded back against the long, stemlike tube.

Honey-Scented

The common tall evening primrose is oenothera biennis which as the name implies is a biennial, but often blooms the first year. Poised on stems three to five feet high, its yellow flowers open in the evening and are pleasantly honey-scented. Grandiflora is a variety of biennis with a stronger growth, larger flowers and red-spotted buds. Similar to biennis is oenothera Lamarckiana but it differs in having red-tubercled stems. A variety of this, afterglow, has a rich red caylx. Biennis and Lamarckiana and their varieties are upright growers and being perennials do not spread by underground stems. They seed freely, but young plants that appear may easily be removed where not wanted.

There are two erect-growing perunial species of lesser stature than these biennials and they form clumps by means of underground stems. Being day-blooming and gleaming yellow in color, they go by the name of sundrops. These two are oenothera fruticosa and oenothera pratensis. The common one is pratensis and is often mistaken for oenothera fruticosa Youngi and in some catalogues is erroneously listed as such.

Give It Room

Another day-blooming species is oenothera speciosa, which has grayish foliage and white or rose flowers. The plant sprawls over the ground and spreads by underground root stalks. It is more adventive even than sundrops and on that account may become a pest, and should, therefore, be given a spot where it cannot encroach upon other plants.

The species oenothera Missouriensis displays large yellow flowers, several inches across, that open in the evening. The ascending stems raise the flowers not more than a foot above ground. The root is heavy and does not send out root stalks. The leaves are thickish and of a rich green color.

The Mexican evening primrose is oenothera tetraptera Childsi. The yellow, evening-blooming biennial, oenothera Drummondi, is often grown as an annual. Oenothera glauca Fraseri is a day-blooming, yellow, erect plant having foliage with a bloom.

Winter Cellar Work—Wheelbarrow

WITH a capable wheelbarrow like this, the difficulties of weeding would be happily mitigated. The equally unenjoyable job of disposing of rubbish and clippings after mowing the grass performed with much more enthusiasm. The cost of a wheelbarrow is frequently the reason for one not being owned. Since this one is made of discarded packing boxes its cost need not be a consideration. It is light in weight yet quite sturdy and will last indefinitely if given ordinary care.

In addition to pine store boxes, provide a piece of hard wood (hard pine, oak or maple) ¾x12x12 inches; a broom handle; tin, corrugated iron or barrel hoop for tire, and suitable nails.

Directions

Step 1: It may be possible to find a smooth box of suitable size, as there is no reason for having this part of the wheelbarrow the exact size given. If not, knock down a box, recut and assemble as illustrated.

Step 2: Cut the handles to length, round the edges at the rear ends so that the sharp corners will not cut the hands, and nail in place.

Step 3: Cut the legs to length and nail to box at angle illustrated.

Step 4: Cut the wheel from the hardwood. To protect the edge, nail around it a tire of heavy tin chisel-cut to fitting size, or a length of barrel hoop, or corrugated iron.

Step 5: Make the hanger of three pieces of wood; the center piece should be a little thicker than the thickness of the wheel. Fasten the two outside strips to this with glue and finishing nails. A strip nailed across the legs just under the hanger will give additional strength and support the legs.

Step 6: Bore a hole through the wheel hanger to take a piece of broom handle for axle. Place a washer on the axle between the wheel and the hangar. Fasten it in place with nails driven through the side strips.

This wheelbarrow will be better looking and last longer if painted. Clean and sand the surfaces and give two coats of flat paint and one of enamel. Use any left-over paint that happens to be about the house.

Dainty Little Irises

Few indeed are the flowers in bloom out of doors in March so that the dainty little Irises which begin to open at that time of year are particularly welcome, and make a delightful splash of color in the rock garden or toward the front of the herbaceous border.

The rich purple flowers of the small Iris Reticulata, so prettily marked with yellow and black, and so delicately scented, are among the most attractive of the early flowering Irises. Iris Stylosa (The Blue Algerian Iris) is a lovely pale shade, flowers in January and February, and requires a dry sunny position. Iris Tingitana, a handsome variety with particularly decorative foliage and charming blue flowers, growing about two feet high, is also delightful.

"Pleasures which nowhere else were to be found,
And all Elysium in a plot of ground."

That is what Dryden said of a bit of ground might be. But plan it out in scale with the house, and in keeping with the surrounding scenery, giving good heed to Edith Wharton's classic dictum: "The garden must be studied in relation to the house, and both in relation to the landscape."

Planning for That "Little Place"

III

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago, Ill.

NOW for a trip to the second floor of our small home. Open stairways, with well-designed balustrade, continue in favor, although some modern homes are using the inclosed stairway, that is, with solid walls on either side. With the inclosed stairway it is possible to hang a portiere to check the downdraft which often is objectionable when warm-air heating is employed.

There are at least two important points in connection with the bedrooms, whether located on the first or second floor—windows arranged for cross ventilation, and ample closet space. It is helpful to remember, too, that the closet with the least outside wall exposure will be the warmest and will not chill off the room whenever the door is opened.

A tile floor for the bathroom adds to the cost of the home, but in localities where prospective buyers demand tile it would seem folly to omit it. The built-in porcelain-front tub has come to be regarded as essential, too, even in very small homes, and makes for greater sanitation. Vitreous china fixtures in the bathroom also add to the cost, but are much earsier to keep clean. These items should be carefully weighed. There are better places than the bathroom to cut costs. The height of the bathroom case should not be left to the judgment of the carpenter. Usually it is most convenient if the lowest shelf is not over four feet or four feet two inches from the floor.

The sleeping rooms of the small house will be much more comfortable in summer if cross ventilation is provided in the attic also. There are patented windows of special design which let in the air and keep out the storms. At small extra expense the ceiling between the living rooms and the attic may be insulated, to further reduce summer heat, and, of course, to add to the winter warmth of the rooms. Indeed, serious consideration should be given to the advantages of properly insulating all extra walls of the new home, but attic insulation is often found to be a great help.

Many times the windows of the home may be placed so as to give a maximum of privacy, when there are other homes close by. The size and number of windows in each room is a matter to be well thought out. In many homes the trend toward multiple windows seems overdone. A large window will give as much light and air as a double or triple window; moreover, the initial cost will be less, and there will not be so much space around the frames for the cold to come through—not so many storm sashes to hang.

No little thought should be given the matter of locating radiators or registers. These should be carefully shown on the blueprints, for if left to his own devices the pipe fitter is more apt than not to place them where they will ruin wall space needed for a bed or davenport. The cautious home builder will cut little cardboard templets to scale, to represent the chief pieces of furniture, and lay them out on the floor plans to see that there is no interference from radiators, doors, etc., and to insure ample wall space.

Making That Old Fruit Tree Picturesque

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

ALTHOUGH many a garden possesses one or more gnarled old fruit trees which have long ceased to bear productively, comparatively few people realize that the planting of a climbing rose, jasmine, clematis or honeysuckle around such a tree soon transforms it into a colorful and picturesque feature of the garden.

So delightful are the effects which may be obtained by a careful choice of roses, etc., that all who can should hasten to try the experiment.

Wonderful, for instance, is coloring is the combination of the vivid red of the rose, Paul's Scarlet Climber intermingling with the rich purple of the fine old Clematis Jackmani, which flowers from July to October, and equally lovely, though so different, is the starry radiance of the summer flowering white jasmine with its rich fragrance and luxuriant wealth of dainty foliage, and what of the penetrating sweetness of the red and yellow honeysuckles which fill the short summer nights with their incomparable scent?

It is essential, however, that several practical points should be borne in mind when planting climbers at the base of old fruit trees. Branches should be drastically thinned so that the climbers are not deprived of light and sunshine, and before planting, a good-sized hole should be taken out on the sunny side of the tree, lined with grass turfs laid grass side downward, and then filled up with good loam enriched with a little wood ash and bone-meal.

It should also be remembered when choosing varieties of climbing roses for such a position that stronger growers are more suitable than those of weaker habit.

It need not savor of affectation if you wish to follow the Japanese fashion so far as to have a stone or two in your pleasaunce that shall be purposely placed to serve, here perhaps for a "moon-viewing"—there for "contemplation"—one to be called "The Master's or the Mistress's Stone"—another the "Guest Stone" and if you happen to possess a view, one to be known as "The Mountain-Viewing Stone."

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Seven prominent cities in the United States will hold National and International Flower Shows, from February 20 to April 10, and Florists, Growers and Flower Lovers will enjoy reading the articles regarding these floral exhibits, published as follows in The Christian Science Monitor:

February 26 - Chicago, Ill.
March 13 - - New York, N. Y.
March 14 - - Philadelphia, Pa.
March 15 - - St. Louis, Mo.
March 16 - - Detroit, Mich.
March 21 - - Boston, Mass.
April 10 - - - Buffalo, N. Y.

Garden Clubs are the outstanding features of the Chicago and Detroit Shows, and many growers will be represented in St. Louis, Boston and Buffalo. The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society will offer many prizes at the Philadelphia Show, and in New York there will be masses of orchids, with competitors from Europe and English judges.

If you cannot attend all these shows in person, read about them in the Monitor.

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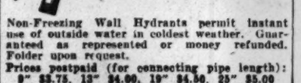

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ANTIQUES · AND · INTERIOR · DECORATION

An Architect Who Built a House for Himself

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago

ONCE upon a time there was a Chicago architect who had a keen liking for English houses. Not the subdivision type, ready-made in quantities to meet the demand, but the kindly old ones that grow on English soil, Shropshire houses to be exact. He had a notion of how one should be built, with honest beams, not planks nailed over the plaster but really structural timbers, and plugged bricks, with ceilings low, as they were built in Shropshire back in the sixteenth century.

The only trouble was that none of his clients wanted one. Orders came to him to build Spanish houses or modern homes in the English manner, but never a request for him to do one in the thoroughgoing old English style as he hankered to do it.

So he decided to go ahead and make one for himself.

He built the exterior of modern materials but in the authentic style. Its dozen or so of rambling gables were roofed like the old limestone ones across the seas. The entrance gable was adorned with parget work in plaster copied from seventeenth century houses.

Then Edwin H. Clark, the architect who had carried out his dream, decided that he must complete it by having a genuine old English interior. At that point his adventures began.

Off to England on a holiday trip with Mrs. Clark, he decided to search about the highways and byways to complete his dwelling. He took his plans with him as he set about to find the proper fittings.

Dealer in Antique Building Material

In the outskirts of London he came upon a happy surprise: an antique lumber yard. Here a man who was a wrecker and cabinetmaker by trade had gathered parts of ancient houses, piled up their venerable planks like any lumber, ready to sell them to modern builders like Mr. Clark who loved the old craftsmanship.

"Imagine finding acres of old beams and timbers," said Mr. Clark, who, although a man of recognized standing in his field retains a boy's enthusiasm. "This cockney cabinetmaker was actually in the wholesale antique business. Standing up in the rain in his 'lumber yard' was a whole room of a sixteenth century house, in the most battered condition."

Its possibilities were obvious, however. The room from the house known as Frithman's was soon his own. The dealer found 15 or 20 extra lineal feet of wood from the old house and Mr. Clark bought it to use for patching.

"You don't happen to want a stairway?" then ventured the cockney dealer. The Chicago architect said he would like to see what he had.

"And I found," he said, "what turned out to be my stairway. It was covered with green paint an eighth of an inch thick, but when that was scraped off it was seen to be a crude heavy stair, undoubtedly of the period when the house was built, around 1532."

Touring for Furnishings

Then Mr. and Mrs. Clark took to the open road in a "drive-yourself" car and searched for furniture. In a funny old shop in Taunton they found a yew dresser which was to have a place of honor in the hall of the Winnetka home. They managed to acquire here and there about two dozen yew chairs of Windsor style.

In this roadside tour and in previous ones, they picked up about three-fourths of the furniture needed for their house. If the antique cost less than it would if manufactured today, Mr. Clark said he felt reasonably sure it was genuine. Whatever he paid for it, crating and shipping brought his furniture high, but he had the joy of knowing that it really belonged to his weathered paneled walls.

Back in Winnetka, the architect had to face the problem of fitting his finds to his house dimensions. His low ceilings, only seven and a half feet high, made the problem less difficult. He found a "sympathetic cabinetmaker" in Chicago who was glad to make the needed alterations in adjusting the walls to the house.

Exacting Taste in Use of Material

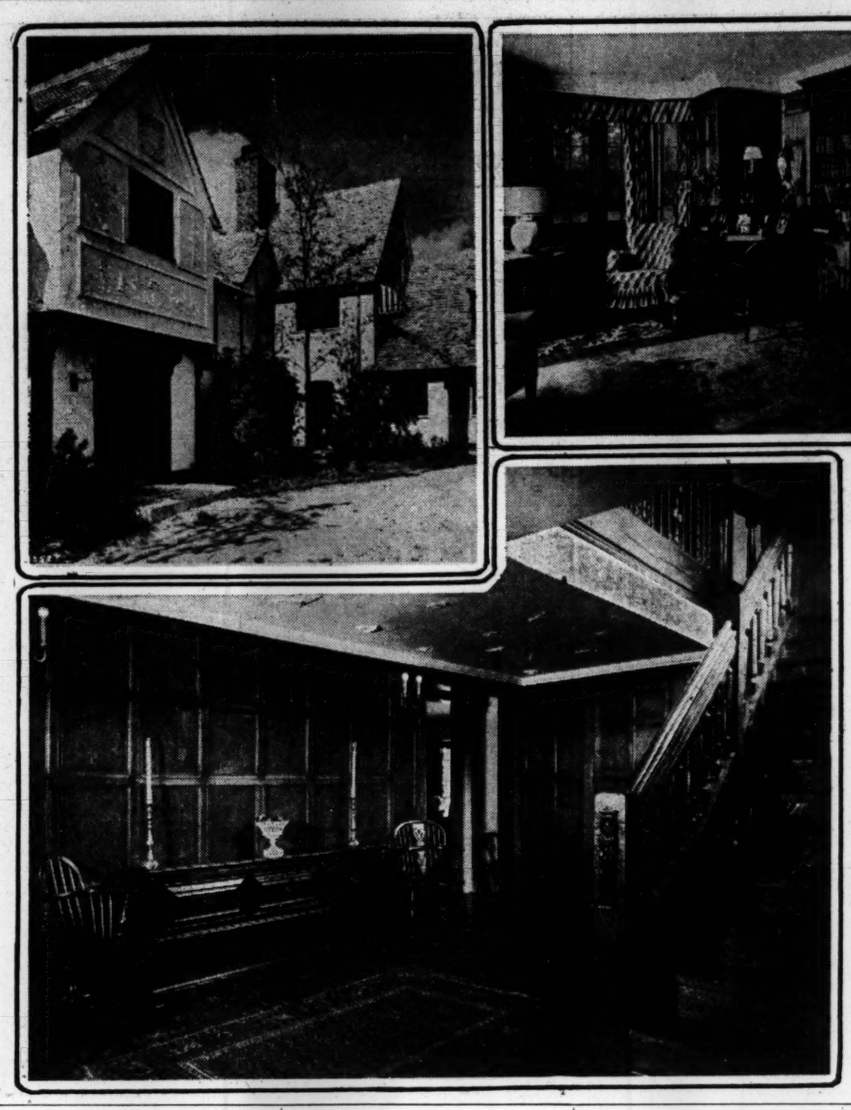
The splendid rugged stairway wouldn't reach the entire distance expected of it, but the architect refrained from subjecting it to the indignity of a copied addition. Instead he designed a frankly different metal grille as a continuing balustrade.

In the library he made the old panéling into a modern bookcase. Swinging the panels upon hinges, he designed a lower row of cabinets, and above reassembled parts of the old room into open shelves.

In decorating, the Clarks have kept to the English feeling, but have not hesitated to introduce modern hangings and floor coverings. The small-paned windows of the library are hung with harlequin-pattern cretonne. The oak plank floors, held with wooden pegs, are carpeted with modern materials. In the hallway an Oriental rug warms the tiles.

Lighting fixtures are of necessity modern, but the owner is planning to design wall brackets in the patterns of the sixteenth century. Upholstered furniture has been brought into the rooms, and its clear, bright colors are in happy contrast to the rich old woods.

The architect feels that his transplanted bit of old England is a success. People who couldn't see the possibilities of his idea before are now asking him to make similar houses for them. He has made a number, and takes delight in seeing other solid English homes taking root in the Chicago region.



Upper Left—The entrance gable of the home of an architect, Edwin H. Clark, whose taste is for the English plaster and timber type.

Upper Right—The paneled portions of these library walls were found in the storage yards of a London dealer in house wreckage.

Below—The entrance hall also has paneled walls salvaged from old English homes. The stairway balustrade is said to date much earlier than the paneling—probably about 1532.

London Happenings

By "COLLECTOR"

"IT IS perhaps a more fortunate destiny to have a taste for collecting shells than to be born a millionaire," wrote Robert Louis Stevenson. A more original hobby is that of the Duke of Rutland, who collects floor tiles which were used in English monasteries during the Middle Ages.

The Duke is incidentally the owner of historic Haddon Hall, immortalized in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall." He has recently been inviting anyone possessing these tile rarities, with their beautiful Fleur-de-Lis, Lion Rampant and other designs, to communicate with him at Belvoir Castle, Grantham.

These picturesque tiles, I may mention, were always homemade, for a monastery in medieval times had its own tile kiln, to say nothing of its own fishponds, currier's shop, where sandals and leather girdles were made and repaired, its sawmill turned by water, its bakehouse and its physic garden.

The tiles which the duke collects were often used to pave a monastery's calefactory, or the dayroom of the brethren, which was warmed by flues beneath the floor.

The monks, seemingly half-frozen during the night watches, used to forgather here at the close of their devotions in order to obtain a little warmth, grease their sandals and prepare for the work of the day.

China Closets From Clock Cases

It seems that Mrs. Baldwin, the wife of the Prime Minister, is another ardent collector of old furniture, her wedding gift to a recent popular bride of her acquaintance taking the form of a beautiful old Georgian mahogany table.

One of Mrs. Baldwin's individual furniture hobbies, by the way, is the acquisition of the cases of old grandfather clocks from which the actual clock portion is missing. These clock cases she causes to be converted into delightful little china cabinets, which she presents to privileged friends.

Miniature Furniture

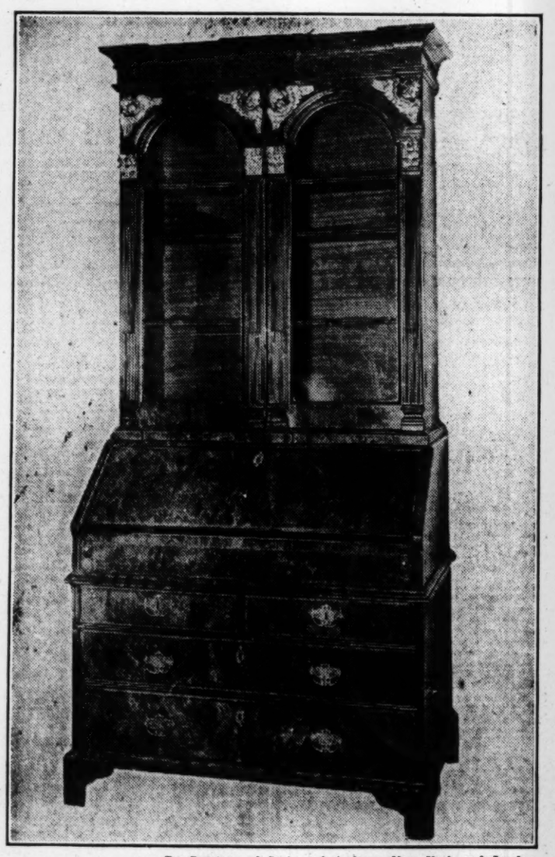
Few modern travelers' samples would realize, I think, several hundreds of pounds or thousands of dollars apiece. This, however, is now often the case with miniature chests of drawers, highboys and other very small examples of Chippendale, Hepplewhite and Sheraton furniture whose authenticity is of course unquestionable.

One theory is that these Lilliputian pieces, which are little triumphs of the cabinetmaker's art, were carried about the country by the bagman of old Georgian times, to show his employer's skill and to take orders for similar pieces of practical, everyday size.

Another conjecture for the precise reason why they were made is still debated among collectors. It is the theory that they were constructed as test pieces by apprentices to demonstrate their ability. A third theory maintains that they were made as toys for the children of well-to-do Georgian parents.

The Queen is one of the great admirers of these miniature pieces and possesses some fine specimens in her beautiful collection of old furniture.

Would-be collectors of these engaging little pieces should be warned that there are many modern imitations on the market.



By Courtesy of Stair and Andrew, New York and London

A single piece of furniture of such dignity as this lends a sense of restful permanence to any interior. Its background of more than two centuries of service and its beautiful burl-walnut surface embellished with carved and gilt ornament, combine to make it of extraordinary decorative as well as historic value.

Pennsylvanian Ladderbacks

I LIKE ladder-back chairs. Not especially for relaxation after a hard day's work, but just to set about a room in the various places where chairs should be. The six I have were bought at six different places and times, at such varied prices as to make quite an amusing little story of their own.

All come from the "Pennsylvania Dutch" counties, and are similar enough in general type and feeling to hobnob together artistically and be the best of friends. For further unity in effect, all the chairs have flat, narrow-ruffled seat pads which match the window curtains, both being of that exceedingly satisfying early American color, Turkey red.

The first chair bought was one of my earliest antique acquisitions, rather a nice one with four equal-sized ladders and a fairly good turning on the front rung. It cost $28, which was too much in the light of the next purchase, which was a heavier, more spacious chair in every way.

Its four slats are graduated and the front stretcher has a very large and lovely egg turning. This one was $20. Both of these chairs showed evidence of age and wear, and both were thickly incrusted with several layers of paint, which was removed.

The other three side chairs are smaller types, only one with a turning, the others with plain rungs. I paid $10 for the first, and for the other two, at sales, respectively $4.50 and 5 cents . . . this last a very quick and lucky bid! My maple armchair, a plain type with four ladders, was $5 in the rough. So that not counting a bit of doing over and a couple of rush seats, my six ladderbacks average about $11.25 each—not much for the charm they bring with them!

Ladderback chairs are still almost plentiful around the countryside, their sturdy construction and usefulness assuring their long lives. They are always found in light woods, and for this reason and from their general type, they are only suitable for the simple or provincial sort of room. Here they may be used most successfully in lieu of the far rarer and more expensive Windsors. D. E. H.

Event of Magnitude

THE famous collection of early American furniture, formed by the late Howard Reifsnyder, recognized as one of the outstanding private collections of the kind, will come under the hammer some time in April at the American Art Galleries, Madison Avenue, Fifty-sixth to Fifty-seventh Streets, New York City.

In announcing the event the galleries state that there has been no sale of equal importance in over 30 years. Acquired in a lifetime of collecting, the Reifsnyder collection will take a full week to disperse.

A great part of the collection has been on view at the new Pennsylvania Museum of Fine Arts and in the Mount Pleasant Mansion, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, the remainder furnishing Mr. Reifsnyder's three-story brick mansion at Thirty-ninth and Walnut Streets, in West Philadelphia, and the private rooms of his office at 110 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

Rare Savery pieces include a great highboy in the Museum, and chairs, including a labeled Savery chair, one of the six labeled Savery pieces known. The collection is rich in chairs, beautiful commodes, chests-of-drawers, sideboards, lowboys, highboys, tables, secretaries, desks, sofas, settees, lounges clocks and mirrors.

While mahogany predominates, beautifully selected wood, and the pieces in excellent condition, other woods are well represented. Philadelphia, the most important city of the Colonies, was remarkable for its cultivation, wealth and taste, and the Philadelphia furniture was of the finest type produced. Of outstanding importance are two of the famous "sample chairs," long attributed to Chippendale, but later established as the choice work of an early American maker, developed to a high degree.

Fine early American furniture in the style of Chippendale, Sheraton and Heppelwhite; Duncan Phyfe pieces, and some rare Pennsylvania Dutch pieces, corner cupboards, painted chests, etc., add to its interest, and there are also groups of miniature furniture, child's size and doll's size.

The Clockmaker, Godschalk

In an article on clocks which appeared on this page two weeks ago, we passed on to our readers a question which had come to us from a subscriber in the West.

He described a tall clock that stands in his home, the name Jacob Gotschalk appearing on its face. As this maker was not listed in any books which were available to us, we thought some reader might have additional information.

Now a letter has come from Mrs. Minna Tautz of Baltimore City, Md., stating that Jacob Godschalk of Philadelphia is listed in a book that she consulted, although no date is attached to it.

In the eighteenth century and earlier, much liberty was taken in the spelling of family names, so it is quite likely that the difference of only one letter in these two names need not hinder us from thinking that they probably belong to the same man.

Grandma's Gift to Her Mother

DOLLY was going to be acting in a play, so she and Grandma were up in the attic, looking for an old-time gown. The search did not progress very rapidly, there were so many interesting things to see.

"What is this, Grandma?" Dolly had taken the lid from a pasteboard box, and was gazing at a little porcelain figure. The head and one uplifted arm were broken off, but the pieces were there. Grandma smiled reminiscently, as she said:

"That was my first Christmas gift, of my own choosing, to my mother. When the old home was sold, it was found that she had treasured these fragments, so they were given to me. What an embarrassing moment this recalls," she added, with a laugh. "I was 10 at the time, and had saved $5, so one day when mother was away visiting I hied me to the shops. We lived on Twenty-fifth Street, so I had not far to go."

"I thought your house was in an orchard," puzzled Dolly.

"It was—near where the 10-cent store now stands."

"And were the streets really quiet enough for a child to walk down town alone?" Dolly was thinking of that locality today, with its tall buildings, and busy traffic policeman.

"Oh, I thought they were bustling. There was snow on the ground, and sleighs were coming and going, and hacks, and at Eighteenth Street I watched the third horse being added to the car, for the hill."

"Grandma," eager for every detail, "were you dressed as in that picture we have of you, with bunchy skirt and a wee short jacket?"

"Yes," with looking-backward smile, "and elastic-sided shoes."

"And a roundish hat with ribbons," finished Dolly. "I just see you. But go on with the story, Grandma."

"Well, I searched the windows, and at last saw what exactly pleased my fancy. It was an exquisite bit of carving—a mother and two children (done in ivory and gold, as I afterwards learned). I went in and asked the price and when the man said 'Two fifty,' I was delighted, for that meant I would have half my money left. 'I'll take it, please,' I said, opening my satchel, to show that I really had so much in my possession. Then for the first time I became conscious of the amused glances passing between the salespeople, and without knowing the reason, began to feel conspicuous and foolish. My cheeks reddened at the very thought, and when the man said 'Two hundred and fifty, little lady,' you may imagine my feelings. I simply fled without a word."

"And where does this ornament come in the story?" Dolly queried, with a sympathetic smile for the discomfiture of that demure maiden in the quaint Old World costume.

"That was what I afterward bought for my five dollars, and mother was so charmed with it that I was consoled about the other. This stood for years on a table in the parlor."

"How was it broken?"

"By a bustle! When that fashion came in your grandfather declared that it was ridiculous, and that no woman of sense would adopt it, so to please him I held off for a while. But my sisters would not let me alone, and one day when I was home visiting, one of them had on a new dress, and she said, 'See what an elegant figure the bustle gives,' and then she swung around, and her modish protuberance knocked the statuette from its place. 'Look what you have done,' I cried. 'Now I never will wear the ugly things.'"

"But you didn't keep that promise, did you, Grandma?" this with a mischievous glance at the other's straight modern lines, and shoulder flower. Grandma would always be up to date.

"Well, no, I didn't," she confessed. "You see, they said they wouldn't walk with me if I insisted on being an old-fashioned frump."

"Grandma," coming back to the contents of the box, "may I have this for a few weeks. I have a plan."

"My dear, you have it for keeps. What will you do with it.

"You may hear from me again," said Dolly mysteriously. "So ask no questions."

Some time later, Christmas was celebrated as usual at the grandmother's home, and very pleasant was the atmosphere as one batch after another of relatives arrived to share in the festivities. Dinner was over and the company, assembled in the living room, had just finished with the opening of parcels, when Grandma noted the new lamp on her desk, with the light already glowing under a silken shade. The base was a dainty porcelain figure, with one arm aloft. Attached was a card with the season's greetings, and a merry scrawl: "I said you'd hear from me again."

"Dolly," exclaimed her Grandmother, "It makes a beautiful lamp. And mended, too! How clever people are nowadays."

"I have a surprise for you, Grandma. The man said that this is a valuable antique—that it must have been one when you bought it. Did you buy it in a secondhand store?"

"I may have. I wouldn't know the difference, then, you know."

"Well, this ware is either Bow or Chelsea, and as both these potteries closed in the late 17 hundreds, you see what a find we have. That 'anchor and daggers' stamp, he told me, was used by both firms, but only Bow pieces, as a rule, had these square holes behind the base for candle holders, so that seems to settle the matter."

The others had gathered around with great interest, so Dolly proposed that the story be related again, saying with a laugh:

"See if they can imagine Twenty-fifth Street with an orchard."

Grandma complied with her habitual sweet graciousness, and a tranquil silence held them as the tale was told. It called up a picture of a city far different from the one they knew. Perhaps, thought the younger members, there may have been some attractive features about the olden times after all.

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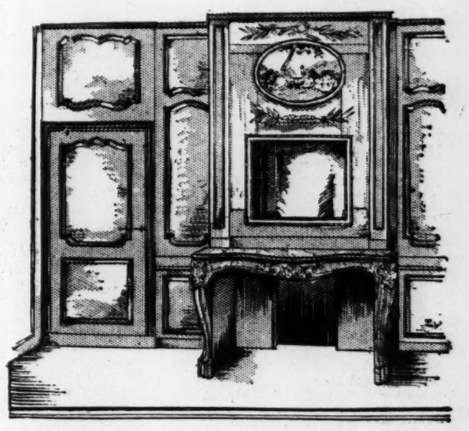
An Old French Pine *Boiserie*
With Oak Doors
Au Quatrieme has just installed beside the bridge a perfectly delightful old French panelled room, the walls of which are of pine and the doors of oak. This room belongs, interestingly, to the period of transition when cabinetmakers, especially in the provinces, were still clinging to the graces of the Louis XV style, which they had learned to interpret with so much skill and taste, only admitting in their ornament the influence of the new movement. In this charming little room the simple, beautifully proportioned panels of doors and walls are all arched at the top by the graceful S curves that are like a signature of the period of Louis *le bien-aime*. The *cheminee*, too, of lovely pale-gray marble, is altogether Louis XV with its undulating frieze and its carved *coquilles*. Only above it the rectangular mirror is enframed with the *rubans enroules* of the classic revival. And the little oval *trumeau* painting is set between the sprays of carved bay, tied with bowknots of ribbon, that are so inseparable from the *style Louis XVI*.
The painting itself is a delightful little *bergerie*, as delicate in its grace of detail and charm of color as if it were adorning the cover of an old porcelain snuff or sweetmeat box. The *paysage* is a soft green-blue, the shepherdess wears a sprigged muslin pinafore, and the shepherd in a vermilion coat is showing a bird in a cage to a little girl. This charming room has two windows and four doors which retain all the delicate and curious old metal work.
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MIKKELSON WINS U. S. SKI TITLE

Shows Best Form in Jumping—Lars Haugen Places Second

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—Strand Mikkelson of the Greenfield (Mass.) Outing Club, captured the United States ski jumping championship title Friday on the Brattleboro Outing Club's hill at the national ski tournament held under the auspices of the Brattleboro Outing Club. Mikkelson, who captured the title from Lars Haugen of the St. Paul Athletic Club, jumped 141 feet and 131 feet, while Haugen's two jumps measured 136 feet and 150 feet.

The national championship was expected to have been won by Casper Oimen of the Norge Ski Club, but he fell after jumping 155 feet. Jumpers were rated on both form and distance. Percentages being based on the new international rules, which use meters instead of feet, Halvor Walstad of the Racine (Wis.) Viking Club made the longest standing jump in the competition, 149 feet, but fell on his second jump. The longest jump of the meet was made by Lars Haugen, 150 feet, in a special competition for medals.

About 3500 persons attended the meet. Guttorm Paulsen of the Norge Ski Club, won the Class B title, jumping 132 feet and 127 feet. Ray Mikkelson, brother of the Class A winner, being second. H. W. Hicks of Lake Placid and Prof. Charles A. Proctor of Dartmouth College, the judges, had a difficult task figuring out the percentages, there being five classes in the events and about 100 contestants. Following is a summary of the highest point winners:

CLASS A

Strand Mikkelson, Greenfield (Mass.) Outing Club, 214.7; Lars Haugen, St. Paul Athletic Club, 209.6; Steven Trogstad, Racine (Wis.) Viking Club, 207.7; Carl Hierstad, Norwegian-American S. C., Boston, 205.2; Peter Falstad, Sioux Valley Ski Club, Canton, S. D., 202.3; Carl Stenseth, Norsemen Ski Club, Brooklyn, 200; Jan Kile, Norsemen Ski Club, 199; Ernest Pedersen, University of New Hampshire, 193.3; Halvor Walstad, Racine Viking Club, and Ole Jansen, tied for ninth place, 188.3.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CLASS

Ernest Pedersen, University of New Hampshire, 204.3; Carl Holstrom, Duluth College, 186.5; J. Wallace Lovell, University of New Hampshire, 182.5; Donald Thomas, Syracuse University, 181.9; H. N. Sanders, Dartmouth Outing Club, 174.1.

Only the cross-country races were run off Thursday. The senior cross-country race of 14 miles was won by Magnus Satre of the Salisbury Outing Club of Salisbury, Conn. Time 1h. 14m. 30s. Sven Astrom of the Hanover Ski Club of Hanover, N. H., was second, time 1h. 17m. 21s.; Nelson Beckstrom of the Hanover Ski Club running third, 1h. 19m. 16s. Others in order were—fourth, Johan Satre, Salisbury Outing Club, 1h. 19m. 20s.; fifth, Harold Baumgarten, Sno Birds, Lake Placid, New York, 1h. 22m. 3s.; sixth, Lars Olsen of the Swedish Ski Club, New York, 1h. 28m. 50s.; seventh, Martin Jansen, Norway Ski Club, Port Chester, New York, 1h. 29m. 46s.

The junior cross-country race of seven miles was captured by Marine Rivers, Chester Outing Club, Chester, Vt., in 43m. 27s. Second honors went to Berger Torrison of the Norway Ski Club, Port Chester, N. Y., 44m. 50s; third place falling to Truxtun T. Brittan of the Dartmouth Outing Club, Hanover, N. H., 45m. Others in order were fourth, Richard Parsons, Salisbury Outing Club, Salisbury, Conn., 48m. 37s; fifth, Algot Larson, Swedish Ski Club, New York, 49m. 54s.; sixth, John Victorian, Swedish Ski Club, 51m. 8s.; seventh, Ahar Ericson, Swedish Ski Club, 51m. 16s.; eighth, Fritz Anderson, Norway Ski Club, 51m. 27s. ninth Henry Jornquist, Norsemen Ski Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., 53m. 5s.; tenth, John Hastings, Claremont Outing Club, Claremont, N. H., 55m. 44s.; eleventh, John Thoms, University of Vermont Outing Club, Burlington, Vt., 56m. 22s.; twelfth, Gordon E. Cota, Bellows Falls Outing Club, Bellows Falls, Vt., 59m. 56s.

Judges were Dr. R. S. Elmer of Bellows Falls, Vt., and Prof. Charles Proctor of Dartmouth College.

EDGE, LEE AND BULL IN THE SEMIFINALS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The United States veteran championship at squash tennis, now in progress at the Yale Club, was brought up to the semifinal round on Thursday, when three more of the elder stars of the game followed Harold R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, the defending champion, into that bracket. Mixsell had won his match the day before.

Charles N. Edge, the big English player of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, scored another victory over Armin W. Riley, in the leading match of the day. Edge, who stands well over six feet, and is big in proportion, forced the play all the way against the greater experience of Riley, who represents the Princeton Club, and finally won by a score of 15—12, 10—15, 15—11.

W. Murray Lee of the Columbia University Club had an easy task to dispose of a former star of his own club, Frederick S. Keeler, who has not been in active play for several years, and who eased up, at 15—7, 18—13. The other winner of the day was Charles M. Bull, Crescent Athletic Club, former holder of the title, who was not called upon to play, as J. C. Rochester of the New York Athletic Club had been called out of town.

UNITED STATES TEAM BEATS CUBAN YACHTS

HAVANA, Cuba—Scoring 33 points against their rivals' 12, the United States team defeated Cuba in the annual international star class yacht race, sailed here Thursday.

Lucky Lindy, which finished first and led the United States quartet over the line, was well sailed by N. J. Williams of Gravesend Bay. Iscyra II of Western Long Island Sound, piloted by G. W. Elder with Walter Elmer as crew, was second, and the third yacht to finish was also an American, the Colleen of Central Long Island, skippered by F. T. Bedford with W. J. McHugh as crew.

The Cuban yacht Delfin was first across the starting line, taking a leeward start, while the rest were covering each other at the weather end of the line. Mambi slipped out from this group with Colleen directly behind. Cuba went out into the lead, and for the first two legs of the first round it looked very much like a victory for Cuba.

CONKLING'S BOAT WINS

PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP)—The Marchioness, flagship of the Palm Beach Yacht Club, owned by D. H. Conkling, sped through heavy seas to win the 12-mile ocean sailing race Friday in 1h. 28m. The Virginia, owned by Miss F. M. Sinclair of Boston was second in 1h. 34m. Trophies are the Lipton Cup and one donated by Jack Dempsey.

Walter Scott Cup Won by Edvin Wide

Captures Two-Mile Run — Boston A. A. Wins Junior Championships

Edvin Wide of Sweden furnished the feature event of the Boston Caledonian Club track and field meet at the Boston Garden, Friday night, when he won the special two-mile run for the Walter Scott Trophy in 9m. 5 4-5s., the fastest this distance has ever been credited with being run in New England. Gus Moore of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Ove Anderson of Finland were the other contestants. Wide took the lead early in the race, and it became only a question as to how much he would win by, and what his time would be. He was half a lap ahead at the mile, which he covered in 4m. 30s.

Albert R. Michelson, Millrose A. A., won the Walter Scott 10-mile special race in 55m. 34 4-5s. J. P. Henigan of the Dorchester Club gave him a great battle, finishing less than a yard behind, with James Zinck, also of the Dorchester Club, third, five laps behind.

Boston Athletic Association won the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States junior indoor team championship by a wide margin. These events were held in conjunction with the special events. There were 14 championship events and B. A. A. athletes won six of them and finished second in two. The summary of the championship events:

60-Yard Dash—Won by G. A. Morin, Holy Cross; Guarino Pasquantonio, Boston College, second; F. V. Nissen, unattached, thrid. Time—6⅝s.

300-Yard Dash—Won by Meyer Yavner, unattached; C. J. Finn, Boston College, second; W. J. Brown, Colby, third. Time—34¼s.

600-Yard Run—M. A. H. Wakeley, Central (N. Y.) Y. M. C. A.; H. F. Klumbach, Holy Cross, second; R. D. Sullivan, Boston College, third. Time—1m. 15⅝s.

1000-Yard Run—Won by R. K. Baltzer, M. I. T.; W. F. Mahar, Holy Cross, second; J. T. Barrie, Harvard, third. Time—2m. 23¾s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by R. A. Dalrymple, Boston A. A.; R. M. Hickey, Tufts College, second; Penn Leath, Virginia P. I., third. Time—9m. 57⅝s.

Two-Mile Steeplechase—Won by Julius Gilbert, Boston A. A.; F. J. Howard, University of New Hampshire, second; Phillip Lysle, Dorchester Club, third. Time—10m. 24⅝s.

70-Yard Hurdles—Won by Eric Reidell, Boston Y. M. C. A.; P. V. Toolin, Boston A. A., second; Leo Rafter, Holy Cross, third. Time—9⅝s.

One-Mile Walk—Won by A. W. Bell, Boston A. A.; E. G. Wilson, Boston A. A., second; H. L. Clark, Bentley School, third. Time—6m. 40 4-5s.

Medley Relay Race—Won by Boston A. A. (Joseph Ingoldsby, P. V. Toolin, Walter Rogers, C. J. Sansome); University of New Hampshire, second; Holy Cross College, third. Time—7m. 45 2-5s.

Standing High Jump—Won by Charles Bradley, Boston Y. M. C. A., 4ft. 10¼in.; Walter Schwamer, Providence Y. M. C. A., second, 4ft. 8in.; G. M. Cohen, M. I. T., third, 4ft. 8in.

Standing Broad Jump—Won by George Sackokanan, Quincy, 10ft. 4½in.; Harold Joyce, Coburn, second, 10ft. 2¾in.; Allen Thomas, Penn A. C., third, 10ft. 1in.

Running High Jump—Won by James Stafford, Boston A. A., 6ft.; M. A. Seekins, Colby, second, 6ft.; Harold Joyce, Coburn, third, 6ft.

Pole Vault—won by B. G. Burbank, Boston A. A., 11ft. 7in.; Earl Brooks, New Hampshire, second, 11ft. 4in.; F. E. Elmer, M. I. T., third, 11ft.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by J. H. Morris, Haverford College, 44ft. 4in.; Edward Whodyka, Fairhaven, second, 43ft. 11¼in.; G. J. Wilczewski, Boston College, third, 41ft. 5¾in.

Providence Keeps Margin Over Boston

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	15	6	9	50	41	36
Boston	14	7	9	54	45	35
Springfield	10	10	10	46	45	30
Philadelphia	12	5	14	52	54	29
New Haven	10	7	13	56	58	27
Newark	10	5	16	47	63	25

RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 4, Newark 3
Providence 2, Philadelphia 0

The Boston Tigers kept pace with Providence, Canadian-American Hockey League leaders, by defeating the Newark Bull Dogs, 4 to 3, in the hardest-played game on the Boston Arena ice this season. The contest was rough from start to finish, some 23 penalties being handed out and two of them were match fouls to Mackey and Halderson.

The lead alternated with Boston scoring first, Newark tying, Boston again leading, and Newark again tying, only to have Newark forge ahead, and Boston tie and finally win with only seconds to go in the third period. Mackey and Halderson were fined $25 each for their fracas by President Charles C. Clapp, who attended the game. The summary:

BOSTON		NEWARK
Loucks, Heyd	lw..rw	Wasnie, Laroche
Waite, Field	c.....c	Denneny, Murray
Taylor, Manning, Burke	rw	lw, Quenneville, Garlepy
Mackey, Desmarais, Id	rd, McVicar, Coutu	
Oatman, E. Contant	rd	ld, Halderson, Coutu
Reaume	g.....g	Lamontagne

Score—Boston 4, Newark 3. Goals—Loucks, E. Contant, Burke, Oatman for Boston; Wasnie, Halderson, McVicar for Newark. Assists—Mackey, Waite for Boston; Quenneville 2 for Newark. Referee—W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Providence Reds defeated the Philadelphia Arrows 2 to 0 here Friday night to retain their one-point lead over Boston in the Canadian-American Hockey League game. Paulhus, who netted a rebound on a combination play by Chapman and Larochelle, and Hart, who scored unassisted, provided the Reds' margin of victory. Paulhus scored in the first period and Hart in the second. The game was the tenth shutout for Goalie Murray. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		PHILADELPHIA
Hart, Harrington	lw	
	rw, Cahill, Whyte, Elmer	
Chapman, Gaudreault	c	
	c, Andrews, Jackson	
Gagnon, Larochelle	rw, lw, Briden, Meeking	
Paulhus, Langlois	ld..rd, Clarke, Peters	
Wilcox Lesieur	rd..ld, Donnelly, Yankoski	
Murray	g.....g, Roberts	

Score—Providence 2, Philadelphia 0. Goals—Paulhus, Hart for Providence. Referees—Redvers McKenzie and H. W. Farlow. Time—Three 20m. periods.

EL QUAFI TO RETURN

ALGIERS (AP)—Curtailing a vacation in his homeland of Algeria, Abdel El Bagimel El Ouafi, winner of the Olympic Marathon at Amsterdam, announced that he would return to New York, setting sail March 12, to participate in the second transcontinental cross-country race. El Oauft has been maintaining his form by trotting a few kilometers daily through the outlying country.

SECOND CUBS' PARTY OFF

CHICAGO (AP)—The second squad of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, including Rogers Hornsby, H. S. Cuyler, J. R. Stephenson and Capt. C. J. Grimm, were off for the Catalina Island training camp today. L. R. Wilson, outfielder, is the only member of the club who is causing any speculation. Wilson has not been heard from since he received his contract.

WILLIAMS IS STAR OF MEET

One World and Three Canadian Records Broken at Toronto

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont. — Athletic luminaries of the United States and Canada, headed by members of the Olympic teams of both countries, assisted in opening the new indoor track at the Coliseum here Friday night at the Canadian indoor championships. Percy Williams, winner of the double sprint title at Amsterdam, was the big star of the night, but he was assisted by Harold M. Osborn of the United States team, Philip Edwards, Victor W. Pickard and James Ball of the Canadian team. It was the first start for Williams in Canada since he won at Amsterdam, and, although he showed the strain of his heavy campaigning of the last few weeks, he won the 60-yard dash, winning his heat and the final, but running second in the semifinal, where he was left flatfooted. His time in the final was 6 1-5s., and he won by only two inches from John Fitzpatrick.

Three Canadian and one world records were shattered. Ball of Winnipeg, Canadian Olympic star, clipped five seconds off the 300-yard mark when he covered the distance in 33s. to win the event handily, while Pickard of Hamilton, another member of the Olympic team set a new pole vault mark when he skimmed the bar at 13ft. Osborn, United States Olympic ace, holder of the world's high jump record, broke the jump mark.

Edwards, middle distance star of the Canadian Olympic team, created a new world's record for the 660-yards when he ran out that distance after winning the 600-yard championship, though he failed to equal his own mark in the latter distance. The summary:

CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

60-Yard Final—Won by Percy Williams, Vancouver; J. Fitzpatrick, Hamilton, second; C. Millar, Hamilton, third.

300-Yard Final—Won by James Ball, Winnipeg; Lewis, Hamilton, second; King, Toronto, third. Time—33s. (New Canadian record).

600 Yards—Won by Philip Edwards, Hamilton; H. C. Brunn, Buffalo, second; B. Irwin, Hamilton, third. Time—1m. 13 2-5s.

1000-Yard Dash—Won by P. Suttle, West End "Y"; D. Griffin, Hamilton, second; T. Moore, Hamilton, third.

Mile Relay—Won by Hamilton Olympic Club; Central "Y," second; University of Toronto, third. Time—8m. 13 4-5s.

Two Miles—Won by H. Webster, Hamilton Olympics; R. Michell, Toronto, second; H. Parker, Toronto, third. Time —8m. 50 1-5s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Hamilton Olympic Club; Toronto Central "Y," second. Time—3m. 40⅘s.

One-Mile Walk—Won by H. Barnes, West End "Y"; Howell, Central "Y," second; H. Cleman, Central "Y," third. Time—6m. 44 2-5s.

Running High Jump—Won by Harold M. Osborn, Illinois A. C.; H. Smallcombe, West End "Y" second. Height—6ft. 2in. (New Canadian record.)

660-Yards (boys 16 years and under)—Won by B. Zimmerman, Hamilton Central. Time—1m. 25⅘s.

Half-Mile Relay, High Schools—Won by Hamilton Central A.; Hamilton Central B, second; Hamilton Delta, third. Time—1m. 41⅘s.

Exhibition High Jump—Miss Ethel Catherwood, Saskatoon Women's Olympic champion. Height—4ft. 10½in.

INVITATION

440-Yard Relay, Public and Separate Schools—Won by Memorial School, Hamilton; Bennetto School, Hamilton, second; Fern Avenue, Toronto, third. Time —52⅘s.

Pole Vault—Won by Victor W. Pickard, University of Pittsburgh; Harold M. Osborn, Illinois A. C. Height—13ft. (New Canadian record.)

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Vancouver	20	2	5	61	33	42
Seattle	12	2	13	56	56	26
Portland	11	4	14	47	56	26
Victoria	6	3	18	51	70	18

RESULT THURSDAY

Portland 3, Victoria 2.

RESULT FRIDAY

Seattle 3, Victoria 2.

GREAT GAME ON COAST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—In easily the most brilliant hockey game of the Pacific Coast Hockey League season here, Friday night, the Seattle Eskimos battled their way back into a tie for second place with Portland by defeating the Victoria Cubs, 3 to 2. The game was marked by rough play in the third period. The combination work of Browne and Sutherland was responsible for the Eskimos' victory. Victoria put up a remarkable battle.

WINS SECOND STRAIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore. — The Portland Buckaroos won their second-straight victory over the Victoria Cubs here Thursday night in the Pacific Coast Hockey League on successive playing nights, 3 to 2. Armstrong's two goals in the third period, in which four of the five goals were recorded, proved the features of the evening.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

West Point 37, Harvard 24.
Wesleyan 34, Williams 20.
Villanova 39, Catholic 22.
Springfield 32, Vermont 8.
Iowa State 37, Nebraska 33.
Washington 50, Oregon 44.
Idaho 44, Montana 31.
Purdue 39, Ohio State 23.
Baltimore 29, St. Joseph's 21.
Westminster 23, Geneva 15.
Syracuse 38, Rochester 33.
Juanita 27, American 26.
Drexel 23, Brooklyn P. I. 18.
Union 28, Manhattan 16.
Clarkson 26, Niagara 22.
Rochester 28, Brooklyn 26.
West Virginia 46, Carnegie Tech 31.
Duquesne 25, American 23.
Allegheny 33, Wash. & Jeff. 28.
Schuylkill 34, St. Joseph's 27.
Dickinson 40, Swarthmore 28.
Maine 27, Worcester P. I. 23.
Clark 25, Hamilton 19.
Yale 29, Princeton 19.
Notre Dame 28, Michigan Aggies 27.
Rensselaer 42, St. Stephens 41.
Kirksville Teach. 35, Springfield T. 31.
Arkansas 49, Texas Aggies 23.
Knox 40, Hamline 29.
McKendrie 34, Western Teachers 26.
Eureka 27, State Normal 24.
Luther 24, Northland 10.
Butler 34, DePauw 23.
Lake Forest 35, Illinois Res. 33.
Stevens Points 19, Stout Institute 16.
Carleton 27, Lawrence 25.

CHASE CROWNED CHAMPION

MIAMI, Fla.—L. J. Chase, former amateur golf champion of New York State, was crowned Miami champion of 1929 by winning the 36-hole final from Harcourt M. Brice, ranking local player, on the Country Club course here. The Buffalo veteran fought against tremendous odds but managed to triumph by 2 up and 1 to play over the defending titleholder and Miami municipal links champion.

G. C. ALEXANDER SIGNS

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Grover C. Alexander, one of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club pitching mainstays, signed a contract for one year at the office of the Cardinals and will leave Monday for the spring training camp at Avon Park, Fla.

BORG BETTERS RECORD

BRISBANE, Australia (AP)—Arne Borg, the Swedish swimming star, broke his own world's record for 1000 yards by negotiating the distance in 11m. 55 2-5s. His time, clocked over the 50-meter course in the Municipal Baths, clipped 21 2-5s. from his former record, made in 1924.

Pasche Wins U. S. Junior Epee Title

Fencing Victory Puts Him Into the Senior Ranks —24 Bouts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Marcel Pasche, the active little fencer of the J. Sanford Saltus Club of the French Y. M. C. A., after several years of junior épée fencing, graduated into the class of seniors on Thursday evening, when he emerged victor of the United States junior épée championship, after fencing 24 bouts, lasting close to six hours in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club. Charles Lamar, a recent importation, from Cuba, now representing the Fencers' Club of New York, was second, after a fenceoff, and Francis S. Righeimer, the Yale University captain, captured the bronze medal. The other finalists were Regis H. Gaillard, Fencers' Club, Miguel A. de Capriles, New York University, who was also a competitor in the fenceoff for second and third places, and Cadet T. J. Sands, United States Military Academy.

UNITED STATES JUNIOR ÉPÉE CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Marcel Pasche, J. Sanford Saltus Club, defeated Righeimer, Sands, Capriles, Gaillard.

Charles Lamar, Fencers Club, defeated Gaillard, Sands, and on fenceoff, Capriles, Righeimer.

F. S. Righeimer, Yale University, defeated Gaillard, Lamar, and on fenceoff, Capriles.

Miguel A. de Capriles, New York University, defeated Righeimer, Gaillard.

Cadet T. J. Sands, U. S. Military Academy, defeated Righeimer.

Regis H. Gaillard, Fencers Club, defeated Sands.

Double touches — Capriles-Sands, Capriles-Lamar, Pasche-Lamar.

FOUR OUT OF FIVE WON BY AMERICANS

Morales Is Only Cuban Victor in Friday's Tennis

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—American tennis stars won four out of their five singles matches Friday with representatives of the Cuban tennis world. Three of the matches were won by women, representing Miami Beach in the second annual Miami Beach-Cuba tennis tournament.

Cuba split its two men's singles matches. R. Morales, member of the Cuban Davis Cup team, which has invaded Miami Beach, was the victor in his two sets with Valentine Gress of Forest Hills, L. I., representing Miami Beach, 6—3, 8—6, but R. Cardenas of the Cuban aggregation, developed a series of unfortunate shots during his match with Carroll Turner of Miami. Turner won, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

Miss Dorothy Andrus of New York, bearing Miami Beach colors, defeated Miss E. Dubroco of the Cuban team in consistent manner, 6—4, 6—4. Miss Virginia Hilleary of Philadelphia, nationally known tennis star, outserved Miss Edith Daly of Cuba, to win, 6—0, 6—4, while Mrs. Stokes Weaver of New York played two sets to win, 6—2, 6—2, from Miss G. Comallonga, of Havana.

Only one Cuban entrant survived the elimination process to enter semifinals of the women's singles in the second annual Miami Beach tennis tournament. She is Senorita Comallonga, whose reputation in Cuba as a basketball star equals her repute on the tennis court. She will meet 14-year-old Miss Helen Foster, third ranking player in the Chicago area, in one branch of the semifinals today, while Miss Eleanor Cottman of Baltimore meets Miss Anne Page of Philadelphia, Nassau women's champion.

In preliminary play, Miss Comallonga defeated Miss Florence Rice of New York, daughter of Grantland Rice, 7—9, 6—1 and 6—2, while Miss Cottman defeated Miss A. Castaneda of Cuba, 6—3, 6—4.

In preliminary doubles matches, Mrs. Deforest Candee, New York, and Mrs. Stokes Weaver, New York, defeated Mrs. S. B. Gibbs, Miami, and Miss Fulton, 10—8, 6—0.

Rutgers Team Betters Relay Swimming Mark

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New Brunswick, N. J.

THREE and three-fifths seconds were clipped from the intercollegiate 800-yard medley relay swimming record by a Rutgers University team composed of George H. Kojac '31, Olympic backstroke champion; William Marquette '31, breaststroke, and J. A. Dryfuss '31, free style. They swam the distance in 3m. 10 2-5s. The old record of 3m. 14s. was held jointly by Yale and Michigan.

In doing his piece, Kojac broke his own world's record of 1m. 1 2-5s. for the 100-yard backstroke. He covered the distance Friday in 1m. 4-5s.

YALE IN TRIPLE TIE FOR SECOND PLACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—Yale University gained a .500 rating in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League race by defeating Princeton University, here, Friday, 29 to 19. Three teams, Yale, Dartmouth and Cornell, are now tied for second place in the standing.

YALE		PRINCETON
Nassau, Dean	lf.....rg,	Wittmer
Horowitz, Townsend	rf	lg, Vogt, Bowen, Carey
Linehan, Fodder	c.....c,	Miles
Brockelman, Nanry	lg.....rf,	Dikovics
Cook, rg	lf,	Bennett, Robinson, Poste, Davis

Score—Yale University 29, Princeton University 19. Goals from field—Cook 5, Nassau 2, Townsend, Horowitz, Fodder for Yale; Dikovics 2, Miles, Bennett, Robinson, Carey for Princeton. Goals from fouls—Fodder 3, Horowitz 3, Cook 2, Nassau for Yale; Vogt 2, Dikovics 2, Miles, Wittmer, Bennett for Princeton. Referee—Walsh and Young. Time—Two 20m. periods.

JOHNSTON TAKES FINALS

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Percy Johnston, Detroit, won the finals in the men's senior 880-yard race here Friday night in the United States indoor ice skating championships. He defeated Allan Potts, Brooklyn, national all-round champion, and Edward Wedge of Detroit. In the senior 440-yard race, Melvin Johnson of Minneapolis, took honors with Johnston, second, and Potts, third. Miss Elsie Mueller, Brooklyn, national women's champion, won both the 440 and 880-yard races.

PATRICK TO VISIT BOSTON

Frank Patrick, president of the Pacific Coast Hockey League, will be in Boston Monday morning.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Princeton 3½, West Point 5.
Harvard 13, Cincinnati R. C. 9.

DETROIT BEATS N. Y. RANGERS, 1-0

Race Tightens—Canadiens and Americans Keeping Pace in Standing

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
United States Division

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	18	8	10	58	45	44
Boston	19	4	11	57	39	42
Detroit	16	7	13	58	47	39
Pittsburgh	8	8	21	36	59	24
Chicago	5	4	26	25	65	14

Canadian Division

Canadiens	16	13	6	52	37	45
N. Y. Amer.	17	9	11	44	38	43
Toronto	17	3	16	68	62	37
Montreal	14	9	14	53	50	37
Ottawa	11	11	13	44	53	33

RESULTS THURSDAY

Detroit 1, Rangers 0.
Americans 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Ottawa 3, Chicago 0.
Canadiens 1, Montreal 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The Detroit Cougars, playing a game decidedly superior to anything they have shown here this season, defeated the New York Rangers, 1 to 0, in a hard-fought National Hockey League game here Thursday night. Though the play in the last session was almost exclusively about the Detroit goal, the defense of the Cougars, with Brydge standing out as the best defenseman of the night, and Dolson effective all the time, stopped the four and five-man dashes of the Rangers. This lead had come late in the second session, when a pass from Lewis to Cooper had given the wing man a chance, and though Roach blocked the shot with his stick, the puck landed on his arm, and then slid off into the net.

The first period was active but the shooting of the attackers was faulty on both teams, and no score came. Similarly in the second, the Cooks and Boucher were often in position to score, only to miss the pass from one of the others, and allow the ever-watchful Brydge to save the score by a dash down the ice out of danger. Then Lewis made his pass, and Cooper made the goal. The summary:

DETROIT		N. Y. RANGERS
Hay, Brophy, lw	rw, W. Cook, Thompson	
Connors, Lewis, Herberts	c	c, Boucher, Murdock
Cooper, Aurie, Herberts	rw	lw, F. Cook, Keeling, Thompson
Brydge, Traub	ld	rd, Abel, Vail
Noble	rd	ld, Bourgeault, Vail
Dolson	g	g, Roach

Score—Detroit 1, New York Rangers 0. Goal—Cooper for Detroit. Assist—Lewis for Detroit. Referees—Dr. W. J. Lafiamme and M. J. Rodden. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH — The bespangled New York Americans, with three former Pittsburgh skaters in prominence, evened the National Hockey League season series with the Pittsburgh sextet at 2-all here Thursday night, the score being 4 to 2.

White, recently sent to the Americans for Spring and Bouchard, carried a large share in the victory with Conacher and Worters, both former Pirate players sharing honors. Referee William O'Hara handled the game alone, no other official making an appearance. The summary:

N. Y. AMERICANS		PITTSBURGH
Connors, Sheppard	lw	
	rw, Darragh, Bouchard	
Burch, McVeigh	c..c, Fredrickson, Drury	
White, Broadbent	rw..lw, Milks, Lowrey	
Conacher, Himes	ld..rd, McCaffrey, Holway	
Reise, Simpson	rd.....ld, Smith, Spring	
Worters	g.....g, Miller	

Score—N. Y. Americans 4; Pittsburgh 2. Goals—White, Conacher, Connors, Himes for Americans; Lowrey, Holway for Pittsburgh. Assists—Simpson for Americans; Drury for Pittsburgh. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—With 10 minutes of the third period left to play and the score tied with neither team having encountered any success in the previous 50 minutes, there was a faceoff near the Montreal goal. Mondou, substitute Canadian forward, secured from the faceoff and after feinting Benedict out of position, scored, and this proved to be the only goal of the fifth meeting of the two local National Hockey League teams.

As a result the Canadiens scored their third win over the Maroons, the other two games being scoreless ties, retained their lead of two points over the New York Americans, and kept the Maroons in a tie for third place with Toronto. In the five games Canadiens have outscored the Maroons by 7 to 2.

CANADIENS		MONTREAL
Joliat, Mondou	G. Mantha	lw
	rw, Ward, Robinson	
Lepine, Morenz	c.....c,	Smith, Phillips
Gagne, Patterson	rw..lw,	Stewart, Trottier
Burke, Gardiner	ld..rd,	Dutton, Seibert
S. Mantha, Leduc	rd..ld,	Boucher, Hicks
Hainsworth	g.....g,	Benedict

Score—Canadiens 1, Montreal 0. Goal—Mondou for Canadiens. Referees—L. E. Marsh and R. W. Hewitson, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Taking full advantage of a scoring opportunity in the second period, Ottawa Senators established a one-goal lead and kept on traveling to a 3-to-0 win over the Chicago Black Hawks, in a National Hockey League game here Thursday night. It was the fifth defeat in succession for the hard skating but unfortunate Chicago sextet.

Ottawa added two goals in the third period with Clancy and Kilrea being responsible. Clancy gave Ottawa its first goal in the second period. The Chicago club started with its regular lineup for the first time in several weeks with Ripley back in his accustomed center ice position. The summary:

OTTAWA		CHICAGO
Kilrea, Grosvenor	lw	
	rw, Irvin, March, Couture	
Nighbor, Touhey	c	
	c, Ripley, McKinnon, Miller	
Finnegan, Godin, Elliott	rw	
	lw, Gottselig,	
Smith	ld	rd, Taylor
Clancy	rd	ld, Wentworth
Connell	g	g, Gardiner

Score—Ottawa 3, Chicago 0. Goals—Clancy 2, Kilrea for Ottawa. Assists—Smith 2, Finnegan for Ottawa. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and D. A. Ritchie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

YALE DEFEATS PRINCETON

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale squash racquet team opened its season here by defeating Princeton, 4 to 1. The Yale captain and number one player, K. S. Gillespie '29, lost the most exciting match of the day to D. Strachan '31, but all of the other players won, giving the Blue team the victory. Strachan defeated Gillespie in the big match of the day by coming from behind to win the last two sets after the Yale star had led at the start.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Wisconsin 1, Marquette 0.
Williams 1, Amherst 0.
Harvard 9, Pennsylvania 0.
Yale 3, Princeton 1.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Northwestern 16, Indiana 16.
Lehigh 33, Columbia 0.
Chicago 24, Syracuse 15.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT

Dartmouth 7, M. I. T. 6.

Close Battle for Triangular Title

Harvard, Dartmouth and Cornell to Hold Annual Indoor Meet

TRIANGULAR COLLEGE MEET WINNERS

Year and winner	Points
1917—Dartmouth	*37
1920—Dartmouth	37
1921—Cornell	36⅛
1922—Cornell	48½
1923—Dartmouth	50
1924—Cornell	49 1-15
1925—Harvard	50⅛
1926—Harvard	59
1927—Harvard	54¼
1928—Harvard	44⅛

*Pennsylvania in place of Cornell this year.

Harvard-Dartmouth and Cornell meet tonight in the Boston Garden, in their tenth annual triangular indoor track and field competition, and, with almost half of last year's winners trying to repeat again this year, high-grade competition is bound to result especially as the three colleges appear fairly well matched and having to battle for every point in order to win the title captured by Harvard last year in one of the most exciting meets imaginable.

Harvard scored 44 1-3 points last year to 39 1-3 for Cornell and 32 1-3 for Dartmouth, but the Crimson does not appear quite as strong as last year, while Dartmouth has lost Geoffrey Glendenning, who won two individual events and ran a leg on the victorious relay team. Little or nothing is known about Cornell this winter, as the Red and White athletes have not yet appeared in competition, but the Ithacans have carried over almost all of their point-winning strength of last winter in the field events and the Ithacans are favored by many to win the meet for the first time since 1924. Dartmouth last won the meet in 1923. Of the nine meets already held Harvard has won four, and Dartmouth and Cornell three each. Another triangular meet was held in 1917, but Pennsylvania competed in that meet instead of Cornell.

As has been the case so often in the past, the meet is likely to be settled by the final event on the program. On paper, Harvard holds the edge in the track events by a substantial margin, with Cornell and Dartmouth battling for second place. The Crimson, however, is outclassed in the field events, with Cornell's tremendous strength in the weight events giving her a slight edge over Dartmouth in this half of the meet. As a result, the relay, an unpredictable event, bids fair to decide the issue.

Those who will be back trying for first places again are Capt. Gerard Swope Jr. '29 of Dartmouth, winner in the 600 last year; Capt. J. L. Reid '29 of Harvard, double winner in 1928, in both the mile and two-mile; Swope and F. S. Doster '30, who formed half of Dartmouth's winning relay team in last year's battles; T. L. Maynard '29 of Dartmouth, the high jump winner; A. L. French Jr. '29, the Harvard football captain and broad jump titleholder, and L.

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

United States Industry Holds Gains—British Coal Trade Improves

Leading industrial lines in the United States continue in their most active period. Steel production ranges from 85 to 95 per cent of capacity, according to location.

With the check on security speculation and a resultant lessening strain on the country's credit machinery, sounder basic conditions are reported. An easier tone is noted in the call money market, although time funds remain firm.

Weather this week has been less favorable to the distribution of merchandise, wintry conditions retarding the movement of salesmen and slowing up rural buying, according to Bradstreet's Review. Distribution of commodities is, however, high at this time, as is indicated in the heavy volume of freight handled by railroads.

Volume of trade during the week ended Feb. 16, as indicated by check payments, was smaller than in the previous week, but greater than in the corresponding week of 1928, according to the weekly summary of the Department of Commerce.

Automotive Production Heavy

Activity in the automobile trade, as reflected in Detroit employment, was greater than in either the previous week or a like week of last year. January output of motorcars set a record for that month.

The general index of wholesale prices showed a gain over both the preceding week and the corresponding week a year ago.

The New York stock market opened the week in an uncertain mood, and prices were easy last Monday. Improvement in sentiment, borne out by a reduction in brokers' loans and an unchanged rediscount rate, resulted in a general strengthening of the market for both stocks and bonds toward the close of the week. Trading was suspended after Thursday's close through Washington's Birthday and Saturday, leaving only four trading sessions in the week.

Normal business conditions prevail in Canada at this time. Retail sales volume is fully up to the record of last year. Automobile orders booked ahead encourage dealers to look forward to a good season. The mildness of the winter has favored construction work, and general trade conditions are such that even in the event of crop difficulties in one section of the country, it is felt that no serious setback in Canadian business would result.

Reports from Argentina show business conditions to be generally satisfactory. Foreign trade volume is heavy.

In Brazil, trade has been slow because of holidays and heavy rains.

British Coal Trade

A fair average is shown by Australian business. Heavy rains have relieved some drought areas in New South Wales, but floods have caused some damage. Wool sales at Sydney have been at lower prices.

Improvement in the coal trade of the United Kingdom continues. Shipments have been temporarily disorganized, however, by extremely cold weather, according to latest advices to the United States Department of Commerce. Price levels for export coal have improved, and gains are reported in employment.

Gains in British overseas commerce are reported, shipments of manufactured goods contributing largely to the increase.

Conditions in India continue uncertain. Disturbances at Bombay have interfered with local business.

The stock market at London closed the week with a good tone, although trading was quieter Friday due to the holiday in American markets.

The Paris Bourse reflected favorable financial developments, and was firm toward the close of the week, activity also showing gains. The Boerse at Berlin, however, has been rather weak the last few days.

FALL RIVER CLOTH SALES HINDERED BY MARKET'S FIRMNESS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Small order sales were conspicuous in this holiday week in the local cloth market.

Business involved a wide variety of constructions, with prices holding firm. In fact, the extreme firmness of prices is considered partly responsible for the slowing up of contract buying, with only orders for near-by goods being quickly placed on quoted figures.

The week's sales total is estimated to be somewhat below the average for the last two months.

Moderate business was done in plain and shadow and shadow-stripe sateens, three and four-leaf twills, pongees and broadcloths, with small sales being made of shade cloths and curtain scrims. The 4:37 sateens have held firm at 11¼c for the best makes and 11¼c for the lower grades. Standard print cloths and fine goods have been relatively quiet.

The bulk of the week's print cloth business was in wide and narrow odds and plain weaves, with some of this trading being on contract. The best sellers in narrow goods were the 25-inch, 40x32s, at 3¼c; 31½-inch, 56x52s, at 6c, and 31½-inch, 48 squares, at 5¼c. Inquiry for the wider styles was mainly on 38½-inch, 48 squares, which brought 6¼c, and 38½-inch, 44x48s, at 5¼c.

Beef packers are steady in the market for the 36-inch goods.

Current prices on standard print cloths are as follows: 38½-inch 64x60s, 8¼c; 39-inch 56x44s, 6¾c; 27-inch 64x60s, 6¼c; 27-inch 56x52s, 5¼c, and 25-inch 52x44s, 4¾c.

MARKET OPINIONS

New York: Clark, Childs & Co.: We regard the present stock market situation as a rather uncertain one, but developments since the Federal Reserve Board issued its most recent statement tend to encourage the making or maintaining of long commitments in the stocks of companies facing prospects known to be highly favorable.

Boston: Hayden, Stone & Co.: The first objective of the warning of two weeks ago seems to have been gained in a quieting down of speculation. There has also been a sizable reduction of brokers' loans, but not, as yet, any reduction in borrowing by banks from the Reserve system. The marking up of these acceptance rates will make these more attractive for banking funds; it may well be that through these, business will offer a medium that will compete with stock exchange collateral. There can be, of course, no wish to discourage legitimate speculation, and there are always some issues where the immediate progress is such that speculation is warranted, but where so many are selling so far beyond not only their investment value of today, but that for several years to come, a situation is created where not only does the risk outweigh the gain, but a continued diversion of funds for carrying this still further is too grave a menace to be permitted.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: We feel the market has acted remarkably well and believe selected stocks can be bought for materially higher prices later this year with a hesitant trading market likely for the present.

Stock Exchange Holiday

The New York Stock Exchange, the New York Curb and other stock exchanges, together with the sugar, cocoa and silk exchanges were closed today.

LIVE STOCK PRICES RISE

Light Receipts the Rule at Chicago—Hogs at New Top

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Receipts of all classes of live stock were light during the week onded Feb. 21, at the Union Stockyards here, and prices were consistently higher, hogs reaching a new high top for the season, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Cattle supplies were unusually light, and values advanced consistently for the first three days of the week, but there was a slight reaction today.

In comparison with the low time a week ago fed steers are mostly 50 cents to $1 higher, common to medium grades $1 higher.

Following the recent sharp break in prices cattle feeders have been advised to hold back supplies until the dressed trade would recover from the recent over-supply, and this week's sharp advance in prices was attributed largely to the reduction in receipts, demand having failed to broden materially.

The top for weighty steers was $14.75, and a short load of yearlings made $15. Fed steers predominated within the price range of $11.50@13, common to medium grade offerings selling freely down to the $10 mark.

Yearlings and light steers predominated in receipts, consequently beef tonnage was reduced even more than receipt figures indicated.

Hog receipts at the 11 principal markets were 140,000 less than for the first four days of the corresponding week last year. The reduction in receipts was principally responsible for the consistent advance in prices.

Shipping demand was materially curtailed, but the big packers were good buyers on practically every session. Today's top was $10.75, the high mark for the week, and the bulk of desirable hogs scaling from 160 to 320 pounds sold from $10.50@10.70. Good and choice 130 to 150-pound weights brought from $9.25@10.25, pigs from $8@9.50, and packing sows $9.50@10.

The fat lamb market was sharply lower early in the week, but with shipping demand improved toward the close the early loss was regained, and today's quotations are strong to 15 cents higher than a week ago.

Fat ewes, however, are 25 cents lower. The week's top was $17.35, the bulk selling from $16@17. Fat ewes sold mostly from $8@9, and feeding lambs within the price range of $15@16.

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Investors units new.	99	102
Air Investors	17½	17
do pf	39	41
do warrants	11½	12½
†Am & General Sec Corp	73½	75½
do A	30	33
do B	1	..
Am Brit & Cont $6 pf	90	92
do com	20½	22
Am European Sec	98	102
Am Founders Corp	86½	88½
do 7 pf	50	53
do 6 pf	44½	47½
Am Invest Corp	14	15½
do 7 pf	52½	..
Am Invest Sec	19	..
Am Util & Gen Corp units	21	22
do B	7	8
Atlantic & Pacific Int Corp	73½	76
do class A common ww	29½	33½
do pf ww	45	49
do scrip	6	7
Beacon Participation Inc	18	21
Canadian Bk Tr ser D	18¾	..
Capital Administration Ltd un	73	74
Century Shares Trust	61½	63¾
Chain & General Equities Inc.	30½	34½
do 6½ pf	106	109
Chain Distributors Trust	57½	59¾
Chain Stores Invest Corp	90	..
do pf	180	..
Colonial Investors	26¾	27½
do series A	27½	28¼
Devonshire Int Corp	49½	50½
Diversified Tr Shares	25¾	26¾
do ser B	22¾	23¾
Domestic & Overseas Inv pf	11¼	13¼
Equitable Investing units	34¾	35¾
do B	7½	8½
F L Andrews Invest Tr	..	85
Federated Capital Corp	51¾	..
do pf	23	25
do units new	99¾	103
Financial Investing Co	25¾	27¾
First Fed For Inv	96	99
Fixed Trust Shares	21½	21⅞
Guardian Investment (Conn)	27	..
do pf	23	..
do conv pf	28	..
do pf ww	26	28
General Stockyards Corp 6 pf.	99	..
do com	43	45
Gen Pub Ser Cor	39	..
do 6 pf	94	..
do 7 pf	175	..
Greenway Corp	21½	23½
do pf	53¼	55½
Incorp Equities	46½	..
Incorp Investors	94½	97
Int Sec Corp of Am class A	63½	66½
†Allotment ctfs	154	158
†do class B	34	37
†do 6 pf	90½	94½
†do 6½ pf	95	100
International Superpwr Corp.	52	54
†Insuranshare Tr C (ser A-27)	27	..
do ser B-28	22¼	23¾
do ser C-27	28	29½
†do ser F-27	30½	32
†do ser H-27	25	26½
Investors Trustees Shares	15⅝	16¼
Investment Trust Cert A	16¾	17⅝
do B	15⅝	16¼
Investment Tr of N Y	12¼	12¾
Investment Trst of N Am	12	12½
do series A	10⅛	10⅝
Jackson & Curtis Inv Asso	121	123¼
Jackson & Curtis Sec Corp pf.	98	100
Joint Investors A	46	..
do conv pf	104	107
Lincoln Mut Inv Tr units	123	127
Massachusetts Investors Tr	51¼	54
Metal & Mining Shares	72	74
Mohawk Invest Corp	129	132
Mutual Inv Trust	12½	13½
New York Bk Ter ser C-3n	27	29
North American Trust Share	103⅝	..
Old Colony Inv Tr	28	30
Old Colony Trust Assoc	56	58
Pacific Investing Corp	36	..
Passwall Inv Tr 6 pf ww	112	118
do com	43	48
Pow & Lt Sec Tr	62	64
do warrants	7	10
Provident Trustee Shares	22⅜	22⅞
Railway & Light Ser	77	79
do pf	100½	102¼
Second Int Corp	54	57
do 6 pf	44¹	47¼
do B com	23½	26½
Second Financial Invest Corp	27¼	29¼
Second National Investors	100	101
Shawmut Bank Inv Tr	54	..
Standard Investing	38	40
do 5½ pf	101½	103½
State Street Inv Corp	103	106
S W Straus Invest Corp units	53	55
do common wi	15	17
Trustee Standard Oil Shares	13	13¾
U S & Brit International	37	40
do pf	42	45
do com B	18	..
United Equities Inc	152	43
United St El Lt P ser A	41½	..
United Invest Assur units	132½	135½
do Founders Shs	16¾	17¼
U S Shares Corp ser A-1	14	15½
do ser A	14¼	..
do Bank Tr ser C-1	30	..
do Bank Tr ser C-2	31¾	..
do Bank Tr ser C-2	26½	29
BONDS		
A B C Corp 5s '53	88	92
Atlantic Securities Co 4½s '53	97	..
Financial Invest 5s '30	98¾	..
do 5s 1940	94	..
Guardian Invest 5s '48	99	102
No Amer Inv Cor 5s '47	91	92
Old Colony Inv Tr 4½s 1952	90½	92¼
do 4½s 1947	91	92¼
Railway & Lt 5s ser 7-9	95½	97½
do 4½s '33	89	90½
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr 4½s '42	87	90
do 5s '52	91	94

†Ex-dividends.

Montgomery Ward Becoming Leader in the Retail Field

1928 Sales Jump to $232,000,000 Due to Chain Store Development—Rapid Growth Seen

(Article 1 in a series of discussions on leading American corporations.)

By G. R. ERICSON

Montgomery Ward & Co. occupies the position of the second largest mail order distributor in the United States, with some 10,000,000 customers in this country.

It is rapidly becoming a leader in the retail store field, having about 230 chain stores in operation, with a program calling for the opening of 250 additional stores yearly.

Its gross sales reached $202,403,900 in 1927, and rose to $232,354,700 in 1928, a gain of 14.8 per cent, which compares with a gain in sales of 1.57 per cent in 1927.

The annual report made public late in January showed net profit for the 1928 calendar year of $17,703,835 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent after dividends on the $7 Class A stock to $4.77 a share on the 3,410,983 shares outstanding at the end of the year. Net profits in 1927 were $13,127,431 or $10.25 a share on 1,141,251 common shares after preferred dividends.

The company has its chief offices and main warehouse in Chicago, where it originated about 57 years ago. It distributes its products in every section of the United States and has developed a considerable export business, with shipments mainly to Canada, Mexico, South America and the Far East. Its Chicago building is an immense structure, covering about 3½ acres of ground, is eight stories high and contains about 19,000,000 cubic feet.

No Funded Debt

The company has no funded debt, the approximately $7,500,000 bonds of subsidiaries having been retired early this year from the proceeds of the sale of stock to shareholders at $17.50 a share in the ratio of two new shares for each share held. The sum of more than $50,000,000 received from this sale is being used largely to finance the opening of new chain and department stores throughout the country and in part to take care of increased inventories.

Recapitalization has left the company with ample funds for expansion. The latest balance sheet shows about $14,000,000 cash and receivables of $17,000,000 out of $91,300,000 current assets. Current liabilities were $17,193,792 on Dec. 31, 1928, indicating an asset liability ratio of better than 5 to 1.

Due to the drastic slump in sales in 1921, at a time when huge inventories and declining prices impaired working capital, the directors found it necessary to correct a balance sheet deficit. They reduced the par of the common to $10 and sold 858,251 shares of stock, which increased outstanding shares about 300 per cent.

Financial Position Stronger

Since 1921, when a loss of nearly $9,000,000 was recorded, the company has made steady progress in sales and financial position, as shown in the following table:

	Net sales	Net income	Dividends	Surplus	Annual Working capital	Earned per share
1928 ...	$214,350,446	$17,703,835	$7,101,130	$9,917,649	$74,113,866	$14.26
1927 ...	186,682,280	13,127,431	5,972,135	7,155,296	42,979,355	10.25
1926 ...	183,800,865	8,806,299	2,808,372	5,997,927	38,788,416	6.25
1925 ...	170,592,642	11,358,498	5,240,396	6,118,102	33,937,466	8.10
1924 ...	150,945,065	9,233,501	2,743,429	6,490,071	29,230,785	6.62
1923 ...	123,702,043	7,202,625	254,554	6,948,271	24,076,931	4.39
1922 ...	84,738,826	4,562,607	344,619	4,217,988	18,328,354	2.49
1921 ...	68,523,244	def8,931,299	220,017	def9,151,316	14,766,320	....

The accompanying table depicts graphically the steady improvement made by the company in sales and earning power.

The year just finished was the most successful since the business was started in 1872. The mail order volume showed steady gains, but the big jump of close to $23,000,000 in sales over 1927 was, of course, due to the development of the approximately 200 stores which were in operation before the end of December, 1928.

Three General Markets

The company added more than 1,000,000 families to the list of customers last year, and the distribution of its merchandise is now being carried on in the three general markets, rural, small town and city.

Figures of sales and profits of the chain stores operating at the close of last year were not segregated in the annual report, but comparisons with 1927 indicate that these stores have been highly profitable, since the company was able to raise its margin of profit from 6.48 cents per dollar of sales to 7.62 cents, or a gain of about 18 per cent.

Since the chain stores cannot display all of the 35,000 articles listed in the Montgomery Ward catalogue, they are supplemented by some 21 retail department and mail order stores, the two latest having been opened at Columbus, O., and Albany, N. Y. Sales by these larger units are likely to exceed substantially the chain store sales volume, since they are located in key cities with a population of 75,000 or more. Probably 15 to 18 more of these larger retail stores will be opened in the current year.

Sales Volume Increasing

With sales increasing by $30,000,000 in 1928, it is not unlikely that volume will gain $40,000,000 to $60,000,000 or more in 1929, and by the end of 1931 reach $400,000,000. On the 1927 profit margin of 6.50 cents a dollar of sales, such a volume would produce net profit of about $26,000,000, equivalent after Class A dividends, to better than $7 a share on the 3,423,743 shares outstanding after recapitalization.

A margin equal to that of 1928 on $400,000,000 would show earnings of about $8.50 a share on the common. As indicating that the above estimate of sales is not excessive, it will be noted that January, 1929, sales of $18,128,836 exceded January, 1928 by 37 per cent.

The management has stated that the chain of retail stores will be expanded just as rapidly as suitable locations can be obtained and that during 1929, at least 250 additional chain stores will be placed in operation. By the end of 1931, it is possible that the company will have some 1000 chain stores which should add substantially to profits. It is estimated that the average annual sales per chain store two years hence will be about $250,000.

George B. Everitt, president, said last month that the prospects of the company are very favorable, causing him to look forward with enthusiasm and considerable confidence to 1929 business.

FRANCE MAKES GOOD RECOVERY

Great Financial Recuperation Stressed by Wall Street Leader

PARIS—In an address before the American Club of Paris at the Washington's Birthday dinner E. H. H. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange, spoke of the friendship between France and United States and of the financial triumphs of the two countries. He said in part:

"No major economic event during the last few years has possessed a more genuine international significance than the splendid and astonishingly rapid financial recovery of France.

"I happened to be in Paris during July of 1926, when the entire French monetary situation seemed in a tragic and hopeless state of flux, and when confident predictions as to the inevitable and complete collapse of the franc were being made.

"The stabilization of this most dangerous situation was so suddenly and effectively accomplished that it compelled the admiration of the world. It was as if a second battle of Verdun had occurred, this time in the financial field, and that again the French people had resolutely declared, 'They shall not pass!'

"Today France finds herself with a gold supply which, if I am not mistaken, is second in size only to that of the United States, and indeed very nearly equal in per capita amount.

"France has had a great boom on the Bourse, as we have also had in America upon the New York Stock Exchange, and the best French securities today are very generally selling on even a lower yield basis than similar American securities.

"France has again become a great international lender, with extensive credits even in London and New York. This extraordinary financial achievement ranks even with the supreme accomplishments of France during the war itself.

"I speak of this most gratifying financial recovery of France, because it has already made in an economic way for closer and more intimate relations with the United States. America in recent months has given an example to the world of avoiding a boarding of gold for purely national reasons.

"Today in the United States, roughly $60,000,000,000 of bank credit is supported by a base of about $4,000,000,000 of gold—in itself a remarkable achievement in the efficiency with which we have utilized gold in the creation of bank credit.

"The French franc and the American dollar are today both firmly established on the same basis of gold. Since the world's gold supply is after all relatively limited, the proper apportionment of it among the lending gold-standard nations, and the safe yet efficient employment of gold as a basis for the banking credit which commerce and industry require, remains as an international problem requiring our best efforts and our intelligent co-operation."

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON—Money today was 3½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills and three-months bills were 5⅛@5¼ per cent.

GOOD BUYING IN PIG IRON

Considerable Activity Is Reported in Chicago District

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A second quarter buying movement in pig iron is getting under way. Considerable tonnage has been placed by consumers in the immediate Chicago district, while a smelter at Muskegon, Mich., has bought 30,000 tons, chiefly from lower lake furnaces for water shipment.

This activity raises pig iron to a parity with finished steel, and rounds out as active an iron and steel market as this district has ever experienced.

Demand upon the mills continues so heavy that on some desirable sizes of bars seven to eight weeks' delivery is the best obtainable. One result of this situation is a rising tendency in steel prices.

Bars, plates and shapes have been advanced $1 a ton by both makers, effective immediately on business for the rest of this quarter, and presumably also for the second quarter. Bar iron has acted sympathetically and is also up $1. An advance in all grades of sheets made here also impends.

Bar specifications the last week were the heaviest since January, 1928, and exceeded any week of 1927.

General manufacturing lines and the automotive and tractor industries are the chief outlets. Car builders are taking 10,000 to 15,000 tons of plates weekly. A west coast inquiry for tanks calls for 10,000 tons of plates.

Structural activity lags, for one reason on account of unfavorable weather. Sheet specifications are broadening, and mills are now able to operate at 85 per cent. Wire products makers believe 30 days hence agricultural demand will be developing. Strip requirements of the automotive industry are slightly heavier.

Car awards the last few days have been light, but 4000 for the Milwaukee and 1500 for the Texas & Pacific should be acted on shortly.

Heavy melting steel scrap is off 25 cents, reflecting weakness in the East, but with yards icebound dealers are hesitant to sell speculatively.

A steel works stack at Gary is scheduled to be blown in this week, making 28 out of the 36 in the district active. This will raise the steel ingot rate to 95 per cent.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House Association shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $35,706,600 increase; total net demand deposits (average) $78,204,000 decrease; time deposits (average) $10,679,000 decrease; clearings week ended Feb. 23 $7,543,900,863; clearings week ended Feb. 16 $8,265,851,313; clearings this day $1,696,905,311.

McKEESPORT TIN PLATE CO.

McKeesport Tin Plate Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $1,587,918 after depreciation, taxes, etc., equal to $5.29 a share on 300,000 no-par common shares, compared with $1,589,332 or $5.29 a share in 1927.

STATE OR ARKANSAS BONDS

The State of Arkansas is to enter the market on March 12 with a $25,000,000 bond issue, consisting of $15,000,000 for road work, $5,000,000 for refunding and $5,000,000 in state toll-bridge bonds. All bear 4½ per cent interest.

Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; Japanese yen up 7 points.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Barely steady; poor export demand.

Corn: Easy; bearish Argentine estimate.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Steady to higher.

WHEAT PRICES ARE FIRM ON GOOD BUYING

Crop Reports Not Especially Bullish—Corn Market Erratic

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Wheat prices have hovered around the top prices for the crop at times this week, but the news was not especially bullish.

Reports in regard to the crop outlook were too vague to have much effect. The winter wheat is still dormant over the greater part of the belt, and it will be some time before it will be known whether there has been any material damage or not.

There has been a good deal of buying predicted on possible damage to the winter wheat crop, as well as on the expectation that trade restrictions will be removed shortly, while the possibility of farm relief legislation is a factor that encourages home buying.

Statistically the world's situation still looks heavy in spite of the enormous world's consumption, and features that would usually be extremely bullish, such as the heavy imports in India, are minimized by the fact that surplus stocks in export countries are still somewhat larger than a year ago. Statistics show about 165,000,000 more bushels of wheat available than a year ago.

Even at the present enormous rate of world's consumption, these supplies will make a much bigger carry-over than a year ago.

Plentiful stocks, however, would be minimized quickly if there were found to be anything radically wrong with the new crop.

At the present time the weakness at Liverpool is a depressing influence on the market, the English market being depressed by the heavy offerings and arrivals of Argentine wheat, the United Kingdom at present bearing the brunt of these offerings from South America, owing to ice blockades in northern European ports.

With all the bearish features of the situation the open interest in wheat has increased to the largest total in more than two months, indicating persistent accumulation.

Winnipeg made new high marks for the crop this week, and July wheat at Chicago also made a new high for the crop, and at the close Thursday, prices for all months were only fractionally lower than the top on the crop.

Unusually cold weather prevails around the temperate zone, Europe, however, has had plenty of snow.

In corn, the market has been erratic and choppy, with sentiment in the trade pretty well divided. Missouri River markets have sold both wheat and corn in large quantities to come to Chicago. This has had a depressing effect on both these grains, in checking the advances. Receipts of all grains have been quite liberal, and the export trade has been slow.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renew'l rate	6½ %	6¼%
Commercial paper	5¼@5½	5¼@5½
Customers' loans	5½@6	7¼
Collateral loans	6 @6½	7¼
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	7¾	7¾
Four to six months	7¾	7¾

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	55⅞c	55⅞c
Bar silver in London	25⅛d	25⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s11½d	84s11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$84,000,000	$1,696,000,000
Year ago today	58,000,000	1,308,000,000
Balances	35,000,000	194,000,000
Year ago today	45,000,000	155,000,000
Exchgs for week	421,000,000	7,551,000,000
Bals. for week	176,000,000	856,000,000
F. R. bank credit	34,351,059	

Acceptance Market

30 days	5¼@5⅛
60 days	5⅜@5¼
90 days	5⅜@5¼
4 months	5⅜@5¼
5 months	5⅜@5⅜
6 months	5⅜@5⅜

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Budapest	6%
Boston	5	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	5	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	4½	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	4½	London	5½
Minneapolis	4½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	5½
New York	5	Paris	3
Richmond	5	Prague	5½
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Rome	7
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	6½	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	8	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	6
Warsaw	6	Bucharest	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.84⅛	$4.85	$4.8665
Cables	4.83⅞	4.85⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0390	9-32 .0390⅜	.193
Belgium—belga	.1388	.1390	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅝	.0524⅛	.193
Germany—mark	.2370	.2374	.238
Austria—schillg	.1406	.1406	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0295½	.0296	.2926
Denmark—krone	.2665	.2667	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4001	.4005	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1744	.1744	.1749
Norway—krone	.2665½	.2666½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0440	.0440	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0060	.0059⅞	.193
Spain—peseta	.1543	.1555	.193
Sweden—krona	.2670¾	.2672	.268
Switz'lnd—franc	.1923¾	.1923	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176	.0176¼	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4868	.4868	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6212	.6225	*
India—rupee	.3645	.3645	.4866
Japan—yen	.4505	.4515	.4885
Phil Islnds—peso	.5062½	.5062½	.50
Sia Stlmnts—dol	.5656	.5656	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4218¾	.4208	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1191	.1195	.3245
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9804	.9804	.9733
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0373	1.0213	1.0342
Ven'la—bolivar	.9305	.9305	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅛	.99⅛	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4212½	.4212½	.4885

*Par unsettled.

EATON AXLE & SPRING

Eaton Axle & Spring Company for the year ended Dec. 31 reports net profit of $1,429,054 after charges and taxes, compared with $778,191 in 1927.

WEBSTER and ATLAS

NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

A conveniently located bank at which every depositor receives the personal attention that a bank of moderate size can give.

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Medford Trust Company

MEDFORD SQUARE

Three Branches

West Medford Stevens Sq. Magoun Sq.

Mergenthaler Linotype Co.

DIVIDEND NO. 133

Brooklyn, N. Y., February 19, 1929.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 and an extra dividend of 50 cents upon each of the 250,000 shares of present outstanding stock of no par value of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on March 30, 1929, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on March 6, 1929. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

GEO. L. SCHAFFENBERGER, Treasurer.

OBrion Russell & Co.

INSURANCE

of Every Description

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Telephone Hubbard 8760

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COTTON MARKETS

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar	19.30	19.30	19.20	19.27	19.21
May	19.49	19.50	19.43	19.48	19.41
July	19.58	19.58	19.52	19.57	19.49

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar	19.35	19.35	19.28	19.32	19.30
May	19.59	19.59	19.52	19.59	19.56
July	19.68	19.68	19.61	19.65	19.59
Oct	19.45	19.45	19.40	19.45	19.40

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	10.24	10.27	10.24	10.27	10.18
May	10.36	10.39	10.36	10.39	10.32
July	10.39	10.42	10.39	10.42	10.35
Oct.	10.28	10.29	10.26	10.29	10.25
Dec.	10.26	10.26	10.26	10.26	10.24
Jan.	10.24	10.26	10.24	10.26	10.23

Spots 10.56, up 7. Tone at close, steady. Sales (British) 4000; (American 1800.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar	1.27	1.27⅞	1.27	1.27⅞
May	1.32	1.32⅝	1.31⅝	1.32⅝
July	1.34¼	1.35⅝	1.34¼	1.35¼

Corn

Mar	.95	.95	.94⅜	.95
May	.99⅛	.99⅛	.98⅞	.99⅛
July	1.01⅜	1.01⅞	1.01⅜	1.01⅞

Oats

Mar	.50	.50	.49⅞	.50
May	.52	.52⅛	.51⅝	.51⅞
July	.50⅛	.50¼	.49⅝	.49⅝

Lard

Mar	11.92	11.95	11.92	11.95
May	12.25	12.27	12.25	12.27

AMERICAN & FOREIGN POWER

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the American & Foreign Power Company adopted a plan to raise $100,827,200 additional capital through stock sale to finance expansion in foreign fields, subject to stockholders' approval. The company intends to sell units of securities, consisting of one share of $7 second preferred stock, series A, and fourtenths of an option warrant to purchase common stock. Units will be priced at $100 each. Electric Bond & Share Company, which controls the company, will underwrite the entire issue.

HERSHEY CHOCOLATE NET

The net income of Hershey Chocolate Corporation for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1928, is equal, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred and after allowing for the participating provisions of the 34 preferred, to $1.72 a share on the 650,000 common shares, compared with $1.35 on the common in the preceding quarter and $1.39 in the quarter ended June 30. Net income for the year ended Dec. 31 is equal after preferred dividends to $6.05 on the common.

CANADIAN POWER COMPANIES

With a total investment of approximately $1,000,000,000, power enterprises now lead all other Canadian industries in growth of capital investment. Between 1910 and 1928, the Royal Bank of Canada points out, the volume of investment in this industry has increased from $121,000,000 to more than $900,000,000, a record unequalled by any other branch of business.

CUTLER HAMMER INCOME

Cutler Hammer Manufacturing Co. and subsidiaries report for

'Henry Ford' of Farming Returns From Mission to Soviet Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

proaches a modern factory than the old type farm. Twenty-five eight-plow tractors—powerful brutes of iron and steel that feed on gasoline instead of oats—have replaced the horse. Resistlessly they pull great gang plows through the native sod, each turning over from 30 to 40 acres a day. The entire battery of them, if turned to the task, could plow up more than 1000 acres from sunup to sundown.

Seeding is done on the same wholesale scale. One of the big tractors pulls five 12-foot drills, seeding a 60-foot strip with one trip across the field.

The harvesting scene on the Campbell farm is one that is particularly impressive. No binding, no shocking, no old-type threshing outfit with a crew of sweating, dust-covered men tossing bundles of grain into the hungry maw of the machine. Instead there are great combine harvester-threshers. Hauled by a tractor, the "combine" cuts a 14 to 16 foot swath through the ripened grain and the golden kernels pour out of a grain spout into the wagon box, ready for market. It has been little more than a generation since the scythe and the flail were used for such work as this.

For grain that has ripened unevenly and contains too much moisture for immediate threshing Mr. Campbell has devised a system of harvesting that indicates why he has been called the "Henry Ford of Farming." Wet grain cannot be stored with safety. Heating and spoilage is likely to take place when it contains more than 14 per cent of moisture.

Unevenly ripened fields often must be cut before all the grain is thoroughly mature and such grain usually is too high in moisture for "combining." To let the grain stand until all is ripe results in loss from shattering in the grain that is over-ripe and also adds to the risk of damage from unfavorable weather. To meet this condition Mr. Campbell has developed a windrow harvesting system.

Five 10-foot grain binders, with binder heads removed, are hooked up and pulled by one tractor. The grain as cut by each binder is dropped upon a canvas belt which carries it to the end of the 50-foot swath and deposits it in a windrow. It is left in the windrow until dry enough to thresh. Threshing is done with the combine equipped with a special "pick-up" attachment.

Hauled to Waiting Cars

Threshed grain is hauled from the combine to the waiting railroad cars at the nearest shipping point, a distance of nearly 40 miles, and from there it goes directly to market. The company owns an elevator at Hardin, but this is used largely for emergencies and to make it possible to keep wheat of high protein content separate from the rest; an important matter because such grain usually brings a premium over grade quotations.

The Campbell farm might more appropriately be designated as "farms," as there are several units of from 10,000 to 30,000 acres each. Each unit has its machines, shops and quarters for the men, but all are operated under Mr, Campbell's supervision.

There are no "farm hands" on the Campbell farm. The men who work there are mechanics. They work 10 hours a day. Wages are on a definite scale, based upon the kind of work. Bonuses are paid at the end of the season for extra mileage. The bunkhouses on the different units are comfortable and strictly sanitary. Food for the men is prepared under the direction of a trained dietitian and diets are regulated to the kind of work the men are doing. Every attention is given to the comfort and well-being of the men employed and more and more are returning each season to work on the Campbell farm.

Machinery Well Cared For

Perhaps the most factory-like part of the great farming enterprise are the vast machine shops located at central headquarters at Hardin. Here with every modern device for handling and repairing machinery, all mechanical equipment used on the farm is completely overhauled each winter. As a result the average life of tractors on the Campbell farm has been just about trebled.

Regardless of whether this is the ultimate type of farming in this country and without attempting to measure the influence which Mr. Campbell's methods are having, there are certain important changes in wheat farming methods in Montana which indicate a drift toward the large-scale specialization which he exemplifies. There now are more than 2700 combine harvester-threshers in operation in Montana and in areas adapted to specialized wheat production farm units are increasing in size.

The average tilled acreage on a number of successful tractor-wheat farms being studied by the Montana experiment station, increased from 598 acres in 1924 to 1265 acres in 1928, and according to present plans the average tilled acreage on these farms will be more than 1800 acres in 1929.

Method Adopted Generally

Last year grain ripened unevenly in many parts of the State and Mr. Campbell's system of windrow harvesting came into quite general use. No figures are available on the cost of production on the Campbell farm, but there are farms in the State where low-cost methods are being used on which wheat is being produced at less than 2½ man-hours per acre, as compared with a cost of from 8 to 12 man-hours under former methods.

Mr. Campbell's ambition is to raise 1,000,000 bushels of wheat in one year—he already has greatly exceeded the half-way point—but whether he attains this goal does not matter. The significance of his operations is that they typify a revolution in wheat production methods, a revolution which is spreading throughout the world.

Chinese Troops Quell Revolt of Former Overlord

(Continued from Page 1)

a telling blow at incipient revolt by which Chang Tsung-chang hoped to regain his former overlordship of Shantung.

Although Chefoo was outwardly quiet there was an atmosphere of apprehension and precautions against looting in event of the city's capture were being taken. Martial law was declared after arrest of two of Chang's spies.

One British and three Japanese destroyers are off Chefoo now, while the United States Cruiser Trenton is expected soon from Manila.

PEIPING, China—Advices reaching Peiping on Feb. 23 stated that a brigade of nationalist troops being sent to southern Shantung revolted just north of the Yellow River and declared for Chang Tsung-Chang, the former Shantung war lord, who is now leading a revolt against the Nationalist government.

The troops were originally stationed at Nankow, 25 miles northwest of Peiping. The reports said that they were now marching on the city of Wuting in northeastern Shantung.

Chinese Criticize Japan

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Chinese Government moved swiftly and energetically to suppress an uprising in the Province of Shantung, the first real test of China's unity since the Nationalists came into power at Nanking.

Shanghai's most competent authorities on Far Eastern politics see one aspect of particular seriousness in the present situation. Its effect, they believe, cannot help but be injurious to Sino-Japanese negotiations seeking a settlement of the Shantung question.

There is a rising murmur of complaint among Chinese officials here and in Nanking that the presence of Japanese troops at important points in Shantung prevented the Nationalist authorities from taking the proper precautionary measures. Following the Tsinan incident, they say, Japan has refused to allow Chinese troops in the railway zones of Shantung.

Meanwhile negotiations between China and Japan over the Tsinan incident remain suspended. There is some talk of renewing them soon but such reports lack any official confirmation. One thing seems fairly certain, however, and that is that Japan will not be willing to withdraw her forces from Shantung if the revolt succeeds or shows much strength.

Envoy to Observe Conditions

PEIPING (AP)—John Van A. MacMurray, American Minister in Peiping, is planning to leave for Nanking on Feb. 25 to make a general observation trip. He also will go to Shanghai before returning to Peiping.

STATE CENSUS BAN URGED BY ROOSEVELT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A definite recommendation for abolition of the state decennial census has just been made in a special message to the Legislature by Governor Roosevelt, indicating he will approve the concurrent resolution introduced in both houses proposing this step. The Governor also agreed with the terms of the resolution, providing that arrangements be made with the Federal Government to get the special data which the state census has ordinarily included.

The Governor said that the enumeration taken by the State in 1915 cost $465,000, while that of 1925 cost $1,200,000, and was "accompanied by grave public scandals." No reapportionment was made on the basis of the 1925 census. "Machinery should immediately be set in motion for the repeal of constitutional provision requiring another state enumeration in 1935," he said.

Illuminated Fishhooks Will Be Used by Beebe

NEW YORK (AP)—Radium-covered hooks that fish will be able to see in the darkness of the ocean depths will be used for the first time by William Beebe in an oceanographic expedition to Bermuda on which he will sail March 13.

Another innovation planned is the attaching of sounding wires to fish nets to enable those above to know when a catch is made. He said he planned a more thorough combing of the ocean bottom than ever had been made before.

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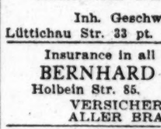

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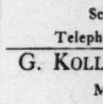

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Leipzig—Kiosks: Augustplatz, opposite Hauptpost; Augustplatz, opposite Café Felsche; Thomaskirchhof; corner Fleischerplatz and Promenade; Hallischen Tor; Königsplatz; corner Schulstrasse and Promenade; corner Goethestr, opposite Hauptbahnhof; Petersteinweg, corner Münzgasse; Rossplatz, corner Kurprinzstrasse
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Riga—Railway Station.

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437 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1799 Riway, Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, ORE
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9095

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see following page.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

FOR RENT
Attractive
Steam-Heated Apartments
4 to 7 Rooms. Continuous hot water. All modern conveniences. Centrally located. Readily accessible to down-town district. Good neighborhood.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
65 FALMOUTH STREET, BOSTON

ANTIQUES WANTED

Also High Grade Furniture, Rugs and Art Goods
FENWAY FURNITURE SHOPPE, INC.
1024 Boylston Street, Boston
Back Bay 2511

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Complete contents of newly furnished 3-room apartment; apartment rental optional. C-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 0243 Boston

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BRASS
MFG. PLANT
FOR SALE—
With or without equipment. Good location. Buffalo 50 miles—Rochester 35. On Falls Line, N. Y. C. Ry. Fully equipped foundry and machine shop, also polishing and plating equipment. 13,000 sq. feet floor space of which 3200 is rented under 5-year lease at good rental; also 60x100 vacant. Will sell reasonably—easy terms to right party.
SPECIALTY BRASS CO., Inc.
Albion, N. Y.

PATERSON, NEW JERSEY
Departments to rent on first and second floors in a newly remodeled building at the corner of Main and Market Streets. A No. 1 location with space for window display. First floor: Men's furnishings or shoe department. Second floor: Ladies' millinery, hosiery, lingerie or exclusive boot shop. Christian Scientists preferred. Rent very reasonable. Address lists preferred. TURPAN'S, 122 Market St., Paterson, N. J.

CLEANSERS AND DYERS

HIGH-GRADE cleansing, dyeing and pressing. Work called for and delivered. DURITE CLEANSERS, 20 Harvard Street, Brookline, Mass. Regent 5409.

COINS AND STAMPS

ILLUSTRATED Descriptive U. S. list 1929, price 50c; second edition U. S. and B. N. A. list free; old stamps bought. STANLEY GIBBONS, INC., 38M Park Row, New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD

"Mount Airy Homestead," Somerset Hills, Bernardsville, N. J. 36 miles commutation from New York

WEEK-END OPPORTUNITY
Single or double rooms, with or without bath. Only a few guests solicited. Terms moderate. Extras only on request. Address, Box 222.

DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARDS' STUDIO OF DANCING
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Open for season. Enroll any time.
Private and class. Tel. B. B. 6060.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (Employment Agency)
For Reliable Attendants
New Registration by Appointment Only
550 4. 144th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 1772

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Office positions for Men and Women
Cortlandt 2353-2362 200 Broadway, N. Y. C.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
High-class domestic help. 1437 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Mansfield 7632.

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2007

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY — Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC., 110 W. 40th, N. Y. C., Tel. PENn. 5380. A placement medium established 1920, for all office positions. Personal interviews only; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

DAVIS SQUARE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
BUSINESS and DOMESTIC Positions
247 Elm Street, West Somerville, Mass.
Tel. Prospect 2406

FARM PROPERTY

NEW JERSEY FARM—70 acres, buildings, wood lot, some equipment; rent free for upkeep; orchardist-nurseryman preferred; sell reasonable. MRS. WAY, 1970 Walton Ave., New York City.

HAIRDRESSERS

ALICE W. RICHARDSON
JOAN LINCOLN
236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Ken. 6159

HELP WANTED — WOMEN

COOK—Dinners only, serve, housecleaning, light laundry; day each week; no children. Phone Watkins 3185, New York City.

WOMAN, Protestant, 30 to 40 years old; housework, plain cooking, no washing; splendid home Long Island; small family; $60 month. Box 12 Roslyn Heights.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

GREEN PASTURES
GREENWICH, CONN.
Rest home, cheerful, charming atmosphere, open fires; best home table and service; attention if desired; 45 minutes by express from New York; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; 2 blocks from shops yet quiet; high elevation. Telephone 3770 Greenwich, Conn., or write for particulars, 303 Milbank Avenue.

Tenacre, Inc.
Tel. PRINCETON 755
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover
wants full or part load to and from New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago or en route. 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Large selection desks, chairs, tables, cabinets for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 E. 33rd St.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's light, well furnished office sharing spacious reception room, available March 1st or before, full or half time, reasonable. Salmon Tower Bldg. Chickering 2825 after 2 p. m. except Saturday.

ORCHESTRAS

TRIO (experienced pianist, violinist, 'cellist) desires position for summer. C-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging; estimates cheerfully given; best of references. R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester St., Brookline. Tel. Regent 1983-M.

ARDMORE, PA., 126 Argyle Rd.—Several suites still available in Argyle Court; charming new building, delightful surroundings, best transportation facilities; near Christian Science church. Phone Ardmore 1068.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Back Bay 4088.

BEACON HILL
122 BOWDOIN ST. (Opp. State House)
High-grade modern apartments, 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and dinette. SPECIAL RATES for 18 to 20 months' leases. Apply 100 Milk Street. LIBerty 1447.

BOSTON, Back Bay—A few unusually attractive small private apartments with expansive outlook: 2 rooms and bath in conveniently located hotel; 3 rooms and bath on the Riverway; 2 and 3 rooms near Public Garden; also 7-room apartment for sale on Norway Street. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Avenue.

BOSTON—To let, 3-room apartment on Norway St.; also other apartments. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave.

BOSTON—Small suites near Art Museum, $40-$45. Apply Office, 454 Huntington Ave.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS. — Exceptionally fine location, very attractive house; 4 rooms and bath, steam heat, continuous hot water. JANITOR, Tel. Jamaica 1529-M.

LAKE WORTH, FLA.—Two small homes, furnished, to let three months, $150 for both houses; two blocks from Dixie Highway. ALLEN BLDG. TRUST, 755 Boylston Street, Boston.

MIAMI, FLA., Merriam Apartment Hotel—2 and 3-room furnished apts., complete service; facing Bay Biscayne; ¼ block Christian Science church and bus. 1806 N. Bayshore Drive.

ROSLINDALE, MASS., 49 Fairview St.—5 pleasant, sunny rooms. Inquire SEIBERT'S DELICATESSEN, 35 Poplar St. Tel. Parkway 0093-M.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Six-room bungalow, 2 rooms reserved; large fire place, large porch, garage, lawn, garden, fruits, near trolley. L. M. EVES, 601 Equitable Trust Bldg.

PAINTINGS

The BOSTON SOCIETY
of INDEPENDENT ARTISTS
40 JOY STREET, BOSTON
3RD ANNUAL EXHIBITION
Until March 3
DOROTHY ADLOW will speak Sunday in the gallery at 2:30 p. m.
Admission free.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

PHOTOGRAPHERS

HORNER
Oldest Established Studio in Boston
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Symphony Hall

PIANO INSTRUCTION

JUSTINE C. REIS
Pianiste and teacher; kindergarten through advanced adult; studio or home instruction. 11 E. Newton St., Boston. Back Bay 6480.

REAL ESTATE

F. W. Gifford
REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGES
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Decorating and Care of Property
648 Dudley Street—Rox. 3823
12 East Cottage St., Dorchester, Mass.
Highlands 1529

FOR SALE—New Jersey summer home, 5 acres good truck and fruit land; near seaside resorts; paved roads; gas and phone; would act as caretaker. D-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY
NEW YORK
Spacious Georgian colonial house suitable for REST HOME in a quiet, highly restricted residential park, less than an hour from the Pelhams and Bronxville. Will sell on easy terms or rent with the privilege to purchase. Communicate with owner for photograph and full details. P. O. Box 53, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

MRS. HOWARD P. SWIFT
10 BELKNAP STREET, CONCORD, MASS.
Announces that on and after Feb. 1, 1929, she will conduct a general real estate business in towns adjacent to Concord—West Concord, the Actons, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Bedford, Lincoln. Tel. Concord 583.

STONE HOUSE, 2 acres, garage, barn; sale, rent or exchange; near Aurora, Elgin and Chicago; exchange for property near Philadelphia or New York. THOMAS M. LONGCOPE, Jr., 2111 DeLancey Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

To the Man with a Growing Family
A HOME in West Newton offers the best educational and social advantages. I have such a home for sale as my family has grown and I need less room. Every modern convenience, adequate hot-water heat with oil burner, electric refrigeration, copper water piping throughout, commodious rooms with unusual closet space, 4 bathrooms, 2-car heated garage; desirable location on West Newton Hill; reasonably priced and financed. WILLIAM H. CROSBY, 40 Lenox St., West Newton, Mass. West Newton 1776.

"WINCHESTER'S GREATEST"
BUY—2½ S. Colonial, most attractive; large lot; 7 rooms, 2½ tiling room, ivory finish, panel dining room, breakfast nook, gas kitchen, tiled bath, shower, extra flush, lavatory, sun parlor; 2-car l

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ROOMS TO LET
(Continued)

NEW YORK CITY, close to Grand Central—Bed-living room, fireplace, $16.50; dinner if desired. Call Caledonia 5477.

NEW YORK CITY, 609 W. 115th, Apt. 23—Warm, light room; reasonable for business women. Cathedral 1176.

PHILADELPHIA, Hotel Lenoir, 1119 Walnut St.—Attractive rooms, hot and cold water, private baths; permanent or transient guests.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rooms to rent, board if desired. MRS. LOUISE MICHAELS, 181 Parkside Avenue, across from ball park. Culver 2055-W.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—To let, attractive furnished room in a good home off East Avenue, 80 Winthrope St.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—2 rooms and kitchenette, furnished; convenient for 2 adults; business couple preferred; heat, gas, electricity. Granite 1570-W.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—One or two large pleasant front rooms; private family; ideal for one, or business couple. Granite 6333-R.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—By a business woman, one large, unfurnished room, with private family, within 10 minutes' walk of Forest Hills or Kew Gardens R. R. stations. Box C-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wanted, unfurnished room, about 16x18, by student arriving Washington March 1st until summer; could use well lighted attic if student allowed to pipe gas for heating at own expense; convenient car service to thirty hundred block "P" Street, N. W. Address: ADVERTISER, care 2810 Adams Mill Road, Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLORED MAN would like position as house man. SAM F. HARVEY, 31 Quincy Street, Roxbury, Mass.

ELECTRICIAN, 15 years' experience, seeks employment, any field of electrical work. Box F-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

EXPERIENCED on taxes, accounting, banking, audits, sinking funds, real estate; go anywhere; Christian Scientist preferred. Box F-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED woman desires position, attendant-companion, housekeeper; assistant in tea room, experienced. Box S-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

ADIRONDACK CAMP

FOR RENT—Memorial Day to Labor Day, completely furnished, centre of country from Lake Placid, Saranac, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Tupper Lake, Plattsburg, Malone, and Montreal; not on lake, but on good trout stream; telephone, electric lights, garage, main cabin with two master bedrooms, bath, separate cottage with four bunks, servants' quarters, ample firewood and ice; rental $1000; personal interview and references indispensable. Box T-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TAILORING

L. M. APIGIAN
LADIES' TAILOR
344 Boylston Street, Boston

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH LESSONS (Parisian)
Write for further information
Mlle. Hertha Stein, 306 W. 80th St., N. Y. C.

PRIVATE instruction in shorthand, typewriting and secretarial training given by experienced teacher. Tel. Aspinwall 8403 (Brookline, Mass.).

TICKETS FOR SALE

WANTED to sell ticket from New York to Liverpool, England, on Baltic, Sailing April 6. Price $167.50. E-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Furnished living room, kitchen and bath, all improvements; walking distance to Christian Science church; business people preferred; $9 weekly. Tel. Decatur 8524.

N. Y. C., 875 West 180th (Apt. 1B)—Five outside rooms, river view; furnished, radio; 6 months or year. Wadsworth 8599.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
37 Bromfield St., Boston Lib. 1394
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables. Carbon Paper. Ribbons.
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $5.00

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

Modern Homefurnishings
Radios
Talking Machines, etc.
HIGH QUALITY
FAIR PRICES AT
Ester Bros. Furniture Company
BIRMINGHAM'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE

ARNOLD GLOVE GRIP
FOR MEN SHOES FOR WOMEN
GIVE THE FOOT NATURAL SUPPORT
Exclusively at RICH'S

Utopia Dry Cleaners
J. R. JOYCE, Manager
High Class Cleaning and Dyeing
Also EXPERT PLEATING ON MOST MODERN MACHINE
Phone 4-6537

New Spring Merchandise Arriving Daily
CAHEEN'S
SECOND AVENUE

CABLE SHELBY BURTON PIANO CO.
1816 Third Avenue
Pianos Victrolas Radios

ROGERS
Southern Grocery Stores, Inc.
Operates over 350 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

"While out driving stop at"
Electrick Maid Bake Shop
FIVE POINTS
Bakery Goods—Delicatessen—Lunches
"Taste the Difference"

Loeb's Specialty Shop
1909 THIRD AVENUE
MILLINERY
and Our
New Ready-to-Wear Dept.

Rich's at your Door
The French Bootery
210 North 19th Street

PARKER'S FLOWERS
Phone 3-6918
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

MAYER BROS.
FINE WALL PAPER
PICTURES AND FRAMES
1829 5th Avenue, Opposite P. O.
Phone 3-0504

"Alabama's Biggest Shoe Store"
GUARANTEE SHOE CO.
BIRMINGHAM

"Candies That Melt in Your Mouth"
Made Daily in Our Own Sanitary Kitchen
Soda Fountain Luncheon
S. W. MARTIN, Mgr.
S. G. VAUGHAN, Asst. Mgr.
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
ALABAMA
Birmingham — Hotel Tutwiler News Stand; Fifth Ave. and Twentieth St.; Greenwood Service Shop, 2035 Fifth Ave., North.
Mobile—A. George Michael, N. W. Cor. Royal and St. Francis Sts.
Montgomery—Montgomery Hat Cleaning Co., 2 Dexter Ave.; Alabama Hat Shop, 121 Montgomery St.
FLORIDA
Daytona Beach—Princess Issena Hotel News Stand; Mrs. T. O. Steele, 253½ South Beach; B. & B. News Stand, Peninsula Station; Tribble News Stand, 128 Valusia Ave.
Fort Myers—Broadway News Company
Hollywood—J. C. Law's News Agency, 1919 Hollywood Blvd.; Jackson's News Agency, 2011 Hollywood Blvd.
Jacksonville—The Union News Co., Stand No. 1, Terminal Station; H. & W. B. Drew Co., 45 West Bay St.; L. McCumber's News Stand, 1839 Main St.
Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.; Swartz & Gasson News Agency; Boulevard Pharmacy, Biscayne Blvd. and 19th St.
Orlando—F. H. Griffin's News Stand, 58 East Central Ave.
Pensacola—Barry's Shop, 4½ South Palafax St.
St. Petersburg—World News Stand; Plaza News Store, 506 Central Ave.
Tampa—Florida News Stand, Franklin St.
West Palm Beach—Post Office News Co., 3 Post Office Arcade; West Palm Beach News Agency, 1081½ North Olive Ave.
Home City News Company, Zack and Franklin Sts.
GEORGIA
Atlanta—Piedmont Hotel; World News Co., 9½ Marietta St.; Henry Grady Hotel News Stand; Brown & Allen News Stand, Terminal Station; John Williams Fruit Co., 150 Peachtree St.
Augusta—Bon Air Hotel News Stand; Steve's Place, 1140 Broad St.
Brunswick—Jack Gardner, Newsdealer. Oglethorpe Hotel.
Gainesville—Hotel Princeton News Stand.
Macon—Hotel Dempsey News Stand; Hotel Lanier News Stand.
Savannah—Chas. Lamas, 44 Bull St.
NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville—D. H. Pater, 3 Haywood St.
Charlotte—Charlotte Hotel News Stand; Selwyn Hotel News Stand; Queen City News Stand, Trade and Church Sts.
Raleigh—Sir Walter Hotel News Stand, Wilmington—Service News Stand, 305 Front St.
Winston-Salem—Wachovia News Stand.
SOUTH CAROLINA
Charleston—Slovia Store, 318 King St.;

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

Elliott's Service Station
2600 AVENUE G
WOCO PEP TIOLENE OIL
Washing—Doping—Polishing

When you need LIGHTING FIXTURES for a new home or to replace your old ones, SEE
BRAUN'S LIGHTHOUSE
2023 1st Avenue North
Phone 33204
We specialize in Household Repairs and Base Plug Wiring

CALL
ROBERTSON TIRE CO.
FOR TIRE SERVICE
Phone 3-3357
DISTRIBUTORS
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES
530 So. 21st St., Birmingham

MOBILE

The Sign Studio
Designing, Decorating, Regilding
102 St. Francis St.

Frederic Cleaning Company
Incorporated
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Send It to FREDERIC'S
"For 42 Years Mobile's Leading Cleaners and Dyers"
308 DAUPHIN STREET

MONTGOMERY

Finest Quality Shoes
for Men, Women and Children
PEACOCK BOOTERY
at ALEX RICE
COURT SQUARE

POOLE CANDY CO.
Specialists in
High Grade Home Made Candies
Wholesale and Retail
203 Dexter Ave., Montgomery, Ala.

EXCLUSIVE FLOOR COVERINGS and DRAPERIES
COLEMAN & SCOTT
221 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.

Pennzoil Motor Oil
U. S. L. Batteries
Brake Lining Service
Battery Service Co., Inc.
420 Bibb St. Phone Cedar 4352

South Court Street Delicatessen Company
Imported and Domestic Delicatessen Fancy Groceries
Fine Cleaning and Dyeing
Phone Cedar 107
You Can Depend on Us
MONTGOMERY
FRENCH DRY CLEANING CO.
107 S. COURT ST.

Florida

CORAL GABLES

Lyal Service Station
Coral Way and Douglas Road
FREE ROAD SERVICE
Standard, Ethyl, Texaco Gasoline
Wolf's Quaker State, Mobil and Other Oils
"Service—all that the name implies"

DAYTONA BEACH

L. H. ROWE & CO.
Diamonds—Fine Jewelry
Cut Glass—Sterling Silver
Most Complete Workshop on the Coast
Reference: ANYBODY

The Store With a Million Items
DUNN BROS.
Want Your HARDWARE Trade

CURTIS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
206 South Beach St., Woolworth Bldg.
Piece Goods—Hosiery
Lingerie—McCall Patterns

YOWELL-DREW CO.
Quality did it
Orlando Daytona Beach

Fernwood Grill
Cor. Main and Wild Olive Streets
Daytona Beach, Florida
One of the most attractive Dining Rooms at the Beach
MR. J. P MICHAEL, Mgr.
Breakfast Afternoon Tea
Luncheon Dinner
PRINCE GEORGE COFFEE SHOP
Prince George Hotel, 200 No. Beach St.
Same Management as
HELEN MARIE COFFEE SHOPPE
MRS. J. BLOUNT POPE

WALLACE'S
Art and Jewelry Store
A Complete Line of Gifts
130 Ivy Lane—A small street opposite Casino Burgoyne Telephone 276

"Pepper Sells for Less"
PEPPER HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, Paints, Fishing Tackle
104-106 N. BEACH ST. Phone 87

The CHAS. E. GARDINER CO.
Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery
House Furnishings
242 SO. BEACH ST. Telephone 102

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

DAYTONA BEACH
(Continued)

CRYER CLOTHING CO.
A Man's Shop That Understands Men
226 So. Beach St., Daytona Beach
Styleplus Clothes
$28.00 $38.00
Every Suit Has Two Pair of Trousers

TABLE DELICACIES
We are specialists in Table Luxuries, Imported Delicacies and Fancy Goods for particular patrons at lowest prices consistent with quality.
AZEN'S DELICATESSEN, Inc.
116 VOLUSIA AVE. Tel. 1508

Miss EMILY'S
Exclusive Beauty Shoppe
Authorized Dispenser of Pierre Dumonde Products. We Blend Powder to suit your individual complexion.
146 Magnolia Ave. Telephone 1228

ELSA FARRELL
SPORTS APPAREL
Williams Hotel Building
Cor. Palmetto and Magnolia Avenues
Telephone 1435
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Freeman Art Shop
Gifts and Greeting Cards
Picture Framing
222 SOUTH BEACH STREET

HOLLYWOOD

FLOYD L. WRAY
Licensed Real Estate Broker
Broward County Farm Lands
Flamingo Groves
EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS
Write for descriptive booklet
FLAMINGO ORANGE GROVES
1912 Hollywood Blvd.
Hollywood, Florida

JACKSONVILLE

"Gotham" Gold Stripe Silk Hose, $2.00
"No run that starts above can pass below the Gold Stripe." Full fashioned stockings of beautiful quality, in sheer or service weights. Full assortment of wearable shades.
KOHN FURCHGOTT CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Avondale Grocery Co.
Incorporated
3552 St. Johns Avenue
"Where You Are Known and Catered To"
Monarch Brand Goods
Every article sold with a guarantee.
DELICATESSEN—WESTERN MEATS

SADIE HILL MILLINERY CO., Inc.
Importers and Designers of Exclusive Millinery
35 WEST MONROE STREET
Opens this season with a characteristically original selection of French sport and dress hat creations; also smart importations of Spring frocks, coats and furs.

CARL ENGELHARDT
GERMAN-AMERICAN CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing
We call and deliver.
2721-2725 Forbes St. Phone 7-2109

Nunn-Bush
MEN'S FINE SHOES
PORTER CLOTHING CO.
BAY AND LAURA STREETS

STAYFORM
STAYFORM, *the* MODERN GARMENT
Stayform Department with
The Sadie Hill Millinery Co.
35 West Monroe St. Phone 5-0791

"Say it with flowers"
Fitzpatrick & Larson Florists Inc.
25 W. Adams St. Next to Carling Hotel
Flowers for all occasions.

The CHILDRENS SHOPPE
"TINY TO TEN"
Layettes a Specialty. Novelties of unusual interest for the babies.
GIRLS Phone 5-1440 *BOYS* 33 W. Duval

LIVINGSTON-YONGE CO.
Reliable Electrical Merchandise
PHILCO RADIO APPLIANCES
FIXTURES WIRING
116 E. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-2988

Established 1904
Hawkins Dye Works, Inc.
120 Julia Street
Jacksonville, Fla.
Solicits Your French Dry Cleaning

WHIDDON'S
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocers"
"There Is One Near You"
43 Stores in Jacksonville
Best Prices—Service—Coupons

LAKE WORTH

Try a Meal at
THE
PERIWINKLE INN
Mrs. M. CLAYTON, Proprietor.
Regular Dinners, 50 cents
Phone 147
11 South J St., Lake Worth, Florida

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

LAKE WORTH
(Continued)

Dry Goods, Ladies' Furnishings, Gifts, Novelties
THE WOMEN'S SHOP
724-726 Lake Ave., Lake Worth, Fla.
Quality First, Last and Always

MIAMI

You will enjoy our delicious food, excellent service, and home atmosphere at
The Round Table
26 E. Flagler Street
The GRANADA Tea Room
Fort Dallas Park
Both under personal management of
MRS. J. M. ROSS
A private dining room is available at the Granada for clubs, luncheons, and special parties.

See HAVANA
TOURS — ALL THE TIME
MITCHELL'S TOURS INC
30 S.E. 2nd AV. MIAMI FLORIDA

Cleaning—Pressing—Alterations
Service Kindly Given
A-1 CLEANERS
1667 WEST FLAGLER ST. Ph. 23591

Miami's Exclusive Hosiery Shop
Mrs. John A. Gaddis
"QUALITY AT ITS BEST MODERATELY PRICED"
117 Seybold Arcade

POLLOCK & BERG, Inc.
Miami Store—101 N. E. 1st Ave.
Miami Beach Store—512-14 Collins Ave.
Gentlemen's
MEN'S WEAR
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
Now in Progress

MAE WATSON
THE PARKER METHOD
Exclusive Realistic Wave representatives in Miami. We use rain water exclusively for shampooing, eliminating use of lemon or vinegar rinse.
111 S. E. FIRST AVENUE
Miami 3-1345

BONITA COFFEE HOUSE
Delicious Food
Luncheon and Dinner
150 S. E. 1st Street

CONNECTICUT CAFETERIA
Our carefully selected and "home-cooked" food will please you.
MODERATE PRICES
116 N. E. THIRD STREET
Service kindly given.

STRICKLAND'S DRY GOODS CO.
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HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: DANIEL BOONE.

Where: The United States.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: The best remembered of American backwoodsmen and pioneers, one of the most picturesque figures which the United States has ever known. As a boy he came with his parents and 10 brothers and sisters from a quiet rural section of southern England, to settle in a rough pioneer country, on the edge of the wilderness. Thus the boy's education consisted less in any knowledge derived from books than in that gained through woodlore and contact with an untamed country.

After the family moved to North Carolina, young Boone married and for a time settled down to the comparatively placid life of a farmer. But just as soon as a degree of civilization with its accompanying restraints was established there, he craved more scope for his activities. He could not suffer himself to be hedged in by even such simple laws as were known in that wilderness settlement. So he was off to hunt and explore. He took advantage of any chance that offered or he made his own chances.

In 1769 Boone headed an exploring party west into the country adjacent to the Kentucky River and its tributaries. Encounters with hunger, with cold and storm, with savages, beggar description. On that expedition Boone was absent two years during which time he saw no human being except his hunting companions and the Indians. Nevertheless, he decided to move his family to Kentucky. With other emigrants they set out, but at Cumberland Gap were repulsed by Indians and forced to retreat 40 miles. There was nothing left but to try again.

Volumes would be needed to relate the whole story of this man's adventurous career. Boone was from time to time sent out on rescue and surveying expeditions; again and again he encountered and defeated the Indians through his amazing knowledge of them and their ways. To him narrow escapes were of hourly occurrence, hardly worthy of note. Yet after a lifetime of this sort of thing—the almost Herculean task of discovering new country, opening it up and subduing it—he had nothing to show for his pains.

When in 1792, Kentucky was admitted to the Union, Boone lost his lands, like many another gallant settler, through defective titles. Nothing daunted, he moved still further west to a point not far from where St. Louis now stands, in a territory then under Spanish control. Again he subsequently lost his lands because he would not take the trouble to secure his title. A born hunter and adventurer; a man dauntless and upright, moral and temperate; a lover of peace; as brave and as stirring a figure as the United States has ever known.

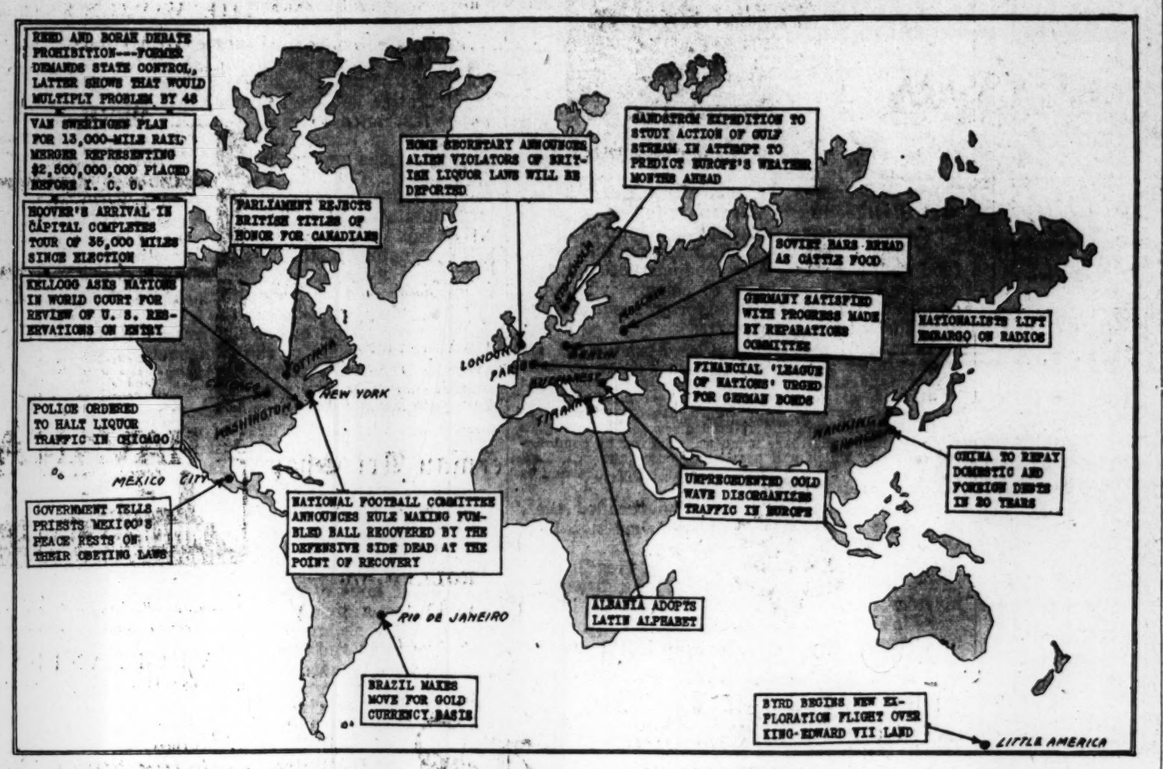
What They Say

Lord Hugh Cecil: "Christianity is a thing to be experienced and practiced . . . and the function of inquiry and reason is to guard the religious experience from the danger of delusion and to discipline it into a strict faithfulness to truth."

Kirtley F. Mather: "Man does not live by bread alone. He is not satisfied with mere existence but yearns and strives to build into his being those nonmeasurable realities which are necessarily classed as spiritual rather than material."

David Smith: "It is very significant that in every recorded instance the apostles were busy at their daily work when the Master called them."

World News of the Week at a Glance


REED AND BORAH DEBATE PROHIBITION---FORMER DEMANDS STATE CONTROL, LATTER SHOWS THAT WOULD MULTIPLY PROBLEM BY 48
VAN SWERINGEN PLAN FOR 13,000-MILE RAIL MERGER REPRESENTING $2,500,000,000 PLACED BEFORE I. C. C.
HOOVER'S ARRIVAL IN CAPITAL COMPLETES TOUR OF 35,000 MILES SINCE ELECTION
KELLOGG ASKS NATIONS IN WORLD COURT FOR REVIEW OF U. S. RESERVATIONS ON ENTRY
POLICE ORDERED TO HALT LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN CHICAGO
GOVERNMENT TELLS PRIESTS MEXICO'S PEACE RESTS ON THEIR OBEYING LAWS
HOME SECRETARY ANNOUNCES ALIEN VIOLATORS OF BRITISH LIQUOR LAWS WILL BE DEPORTED
PARLIAMENT REJECTS BRITISH TITLES OF HONOR FOR CANADIANS
SANDSTROM EXPEDITION TO STUDY ACTION OF GULF STREAM IN ATTEMPT TO PREDICT EUROPE'S WEATHER MONTHS AHEAD
SOVIET BARS BREAD AS CATTLE FOOD
GERMANY SATISFIED WITH PROGRESS MADE BY REPARATIONS COMMITTEE
NATIONALISTS LIFT EMBARGO ON RADIOS
FINANCIAL 'LEAGUE OF NATIONS' URGED FOR GERMAN BONDS
CHINA TO REPAY DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DEBTS IN 30 YEARS
UNPRECEDENTED COLD WAVE DISORGANIZES TRAFFIC IN EUROPE
NATIONAL FOOTBALL COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES RULE MAKING FUMBLED BALL RECOVERED BY THE DEFENSIVE SIDE DEAD AT THE POINT OF RECOVERY
ALBANIA ADOPTS LATIN ALPHABET
RIO DE JANEIRO
BRAZIL MAKES MOVE FOR GOLD CURRENCY BASIS
BYRD BEGINS NEW EXPLORATION FLIGHT OVER KING EDWARD VII LAND
LITTLE AMERICA
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MEXICO CITY
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN

In Lighter Vein

Obliging

Mistress: "Get me a dozen eggs, and see that they are fresh. Each one should have the date of laying on it."

Maid (returning): "Are these all right, ma'am?"

Mistress: "Yes, those are right."

Maid: "I told the young man at the grocer's that they must have the date on, so he wrote it on at once."—*Meggendorfer Blätter, Munich.*

Passing Show

After the game
"That was a lovely drive of yours."
"Which one?"
"Why, that one when you hit the ball."

Reasonable

Representative of G. P. O.: "I understand you absolutely refuse to pay for the 272 telephone calls we have charged you with?"

Intrepid Citizen: "Quite."

Representative of G. P. O.: 'But, my dear sir, what is your complaint?"

Intrepid Citizen: "I haven't a telephone."—*Humorist.*"

The Real Reason

"Eloise," said her mother, "you know you mustn't cry about a little bump like that."

"I know it," admitted the little one.

"Then why do you do it?"

"Because Mary symperfized wiv me."

The Reason

Bobby (who's been to the zoo): "Why do elephants have such big trunks?"

Betty (aged nine): "Because they have to come all the way from India."—*Bombay Times.*

This Installment Era

Smith: "Are you getting a new car this year?"

Jones: "Yes. That is, as soon as I've paid for the one that I had before the one I've got now."—*Life.*

Parrying the Compliment

"I've always admired your hands."

"Thank you. I've always been quite attached to them myself."

No Need Now

Theater Visitor: "Why don't you clap? The author used to be a customer of yours."

Tailor: "Yes, but he has paid me now."—*Dorfbarbier, Berlin.*

Overheard at the Side Show

Giant: "Where is the fire eater?"

Dwarf: "In the dining tent waiting for his soup to get cool enough to eat."

Brevities

Metallurgical specialists predict the time is coming when clothes will be made of aluminum. Thanks, but our clothes are shiny enough now.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

It will be some time yet before they bring out a talkie-movie of the new Einstein theory.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Although the farmer is said to be growing more businesslike, it is hard to imagine him stopping the threshing machine to go into a conference.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Now that both short hair and long hair are popular, milady would welcome an authoritatfve feallocation of wave lengths.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Shin guards for the man whose wife also plays bridge should be worn under the trousers.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

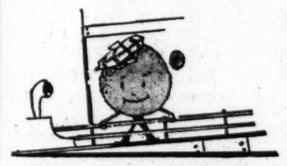
1. How much of the trade of the United States is conducted on the installment plan? — *Editorial Page Feature*..... 20
2. Why should new aluminum ware be thoroughly washed before using? — *Household Page*..... 20
3. What does the Parisian mean when he refers to "Ma Tante"?—*World's Great Capitals*..... 20
4. What is the difference in meaning of "deduction" and "induction"?—*Word a Day*. 20
5. How was the Tacna-Arica dispute settled?—*News Section*..... 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Odds and Ends

Goldfish

The importation of the lower-priced Japanese goldfish is said to have affected the trade of the American variety to such an extent that a duty on goldfish was recently asked by a producer. Practically all the goldfish produced in the United States come from Maryland and Indiana. Thousands of dollars worth are sold annually by chain stores.



THE TRAVELING ORANGE

It is estimated that only eight out of every 100 California oranges travel less than 1000 miles to reach consumers, while 58 go 2000 to 3000 miles—these estimates not including those shipped to foreign countries.

Writing in Smoke

The sky writer who outlines the letters of a greeting to some celebrity or to advertise some commercial product ascends to a height of two miles to present his best efforts. At this point the wind is considered to be the steadiest. A sky message requiring eight or nine minutes to write lasts but a few minutes but is usually read by thousands.

Canadian Newsprint

Canada has shown a rapid growth in newsprint production. Last year that country had a daily output of 10,000 tons, as compared to the 6000 tons produced in the United States. Canada exports 82 per cent of her paper to the United States.

Huge Bridge

In the bridge over the Firth of Forth in Scotland, 51,000 tons of steel were used and between 4000 and 5000 men worked on it during the seven years it was under construction. More than 6,000,000 rivets were used to rivet the steel plates and beams together. Every year its 145 acres of surface are painted.

Brazil

Although Brazil is nearly as large as Europe and larger than the United States, if Alaska is excepted, its estimated population is only about 30,650,000, or a little more than the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Colorado. Its four largest states have an average population of only one person to two square miles.

The Panama Canal

The average number of ships passing through the Panama Canal in a day is about 18. Commercial transits for the fiscal year 1927-1928 totaled 6456, with tolls aggregating $26,944,499.77, exceeding the record set the year previous.

Early Stock Exchange

The New York Stock Exchange was formed and a code of rules drawn up for the organization Feb. 21, 1820. The membership fee amounted to $100 apiece. Now a seat is worth $625,000.

Quotation for Today

TO ENJOY a thing exclusively is commonly to exclude yourself from the true enjoyment of it.—THOREAU

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Missionary

(From New York Sun)

San Antonio, Tex.

FOR several years J. M. Allardyce, a retired candy manufacturer of San Antonio, has devoted himself to making the poor children of Mexico happy. During the greater part of each year he travels through the remote parts of that country on muleback, accompanied by a pack animal which carries a store of sugar and candy-making utensils.

Whenever Allardyce arrives at a primitive village he sets up his candy-making equipment in some lowly home or public place and makes "dulces" for the children. He distributes the sweets free of charge and while the children are gathered around him he tells them Bible stories in Spanish. In this simple manner he has been the means of bringing religious teachings into hundreds of homes and to thousands of children.

Allardyce has just returned to San Antonio from one of his trips. He was gone more than four months and traveled hundreds of miles, visiting many out-of-the-way places which are reached only by rough mountain trails.

A Word a Day

Straight

This Anglo-Saxon word had many forms and many words of similar sound in various northern tongues to associate with before coming into the modern English language. It is supposed to be identical with the Middle English *streizt*, a form of the verb *strecchen*, "to stretch." The Anglo-Saxon form was *streccan*.

Even in the earliest times the moral and physical elements of life were regarded as interdependent, for "right" meant going straight and "wrong" meant following a crooked way.

Straight is direct, undeviating. Relating to books, it denotes a bold, steady outlook; as to aim, it shows a stroke directed precisely to the mark; as to utterances, they are unreserved and outspoken, if straight; and as applied to persons, it indicates frank, honest conduct, free from crookedness.

There are numerous other applications of the word, as in games, in politics and in prices, each, however, suggesting correct order or accuracy or honesty. That which is straight must be without a bend or deviation, as a taut string.

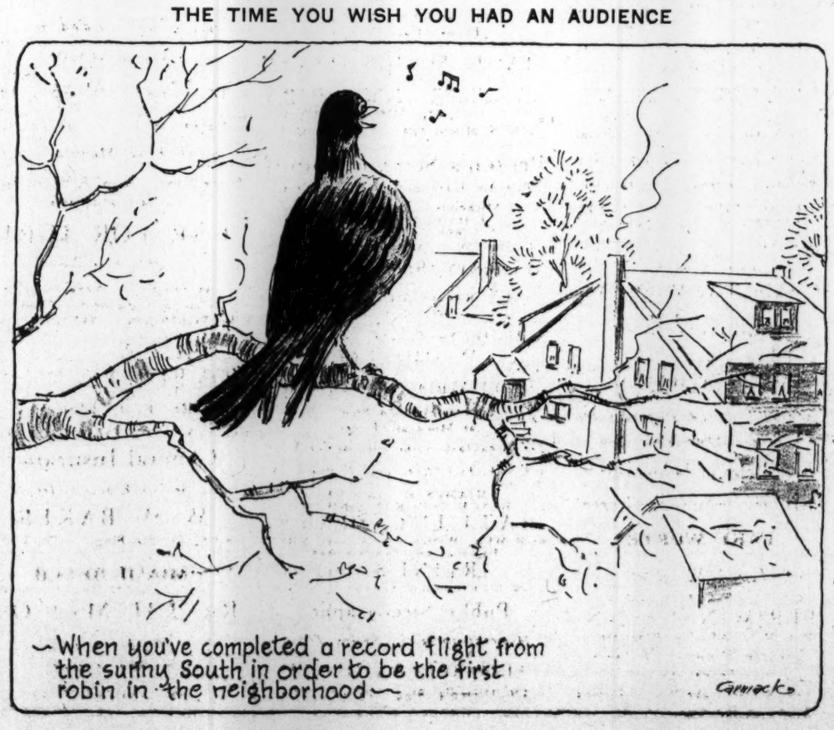
Uprightness, adherence to truth and the law were never more necessary than now, and walking straight before one's fellow men never more expected, but a strong heart and a straight course will lead one eventually to his destination.

Straight is pronounced like strate, in one syllable, with the *a* as in late.

"Truth is always straightforward."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

THE TIME YOU WISH YOU HAD AN AUDIENCE



The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

A Dutch Boy's Description of Holland

Scheveningen, Holland

Dear Editor:

Holland is a real waterland. Thousands and thousands of pounds are spent on the dykes and other protections of the coast. No wonder that Dutch engineers of the technical high school at Delft are famous the world over. Just think of the Gindersee works making the Gindersee into big patches of rich land, leaving only a big lake! The Dutch are famous farmers. Fine butter and cheeses (Edam cheese) come from Holland, and the egg market of Roermond is the largest of Europe.

And the lovely green vegetables one gets! Boats full of tomatoes, asparagus and other lovely greens and fruit go to England. The fine strawberries come from Beverwijk.

The Dutch are born merchants. In the time of Charles the Great they were already known. Grains, hides, iron, cotton, spices, coals, etc., form the import and export of Rotterdam. The big river Maas is very busy. Great and little ships sail the whole day long up and down it.

The Dutch love their old masters, as Rembrandt, Jan Steen, Frans Hals, Gerard Don, Paulus Potter, etc. Dutch art is now very modern.

The chief sport in Holland is football. They have great matches and are very enthusiastic about them. Swimming is also a very popular sport, though it is surprising that most seamen can't swim. Nearly all the people here skate. Children's games here are marbles, tops, stilt-walking, hoops and many ball games.

Some people think that Dutch all wear wooden shoes, the women seven petticoats, the men great wide velvet trousers, but only a few of the peasants and fisher people do that.

The windmills in Holland are disappearing fast and making place for machines. There are still quite a few, and some of them are very pretty. There are also water mills, which pump the water out of the ditches to a canal. The bulb trade in Holland is greatly known. To see the patches of red, yellow, violet and white fields is a sight one will never forget.

The farmers in the north of Holland are very prosperous, but the fishing people have a very hard life. They live in tiny houses, and many of them are very poor. All the same, Holland would not lose its fish trade for anything, especially the herring trade. The herring they eat here are raw-salted. The Dutch like eel very much. Buttermilk porridge with sirup, bacon and pancakes are typically peasant's food. The Dutch also make fine ginger cakes.

While Holland, on the whole, is not a very beautiful country, there are many attractive places, such as Limburg, Utrecht and Gelderland.

Freek K.

[Thank you, Freek, for writing us such an interesting description of your country.—Ed.]

Toronto, Canada

Dear Editor:

We get the Monitor every day and enjoy it immensely. We have taken it ever since I was able to read, and I find it very helpful, especially the Home Forum poems, also "I Record Only the Sunny Hours."

I enjoy the Mail Bag and think it is wonderful that young people can correspond with each other, by means of this paper, in different parts of the world. I am 14 years of age and am very interested in music, art, geography, and history.

I have never written to the Mail Bag before but have gained much geographical information through it. I should love to hear from any girl and especially from Norvena I.

Julia B.

New Rochelle, New York

Dear Editor:

I am looking for a girl of my age (14) in Germany with whom I can correspond. I am of German descent and can speak, read and write German, although my vocabulary is slowly decreasing because of lack of use. My one desire is to correspond with a German girl and so improve and save this language.

My ambition is to travel and write prose and poetry. I am a Girl Scout and in the first year of high school. I will gladly exchange photographs and stamps. I should enjoy descriptions of Germany to add to the knowledge I already possess from having read quite a few travel books.

I appreciate this avenue of approach which the Monitor gives me with children of foreign countries. It is the only paper I have seen which offers friendly intercourse between nations in this manner. I make extensive use of the Monitor in my school work.

The fine clippings I have used for my civics work have attracted the attention of my teacher to the excellence of the Monitor Gudrun D.

[If you look at the list published on The Young Folks' Page on Thursday, Gudrun, you will find the name of a German girl who would like to receive letters.—Ed.]

Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada

Dear Editor:

I have read many letters in the Mail Bag, but I have never seen one from Lethbridge. Lethbridge is the largest city in southern Alberta. On bright clear days the Rocky Mountains can plainly be seen. The sunsets in Alberta are very beautiful. The sky is bright with many colors and the mountains are clearly outlined.

The weather is very cold in southern Alberta now. Today Lethbridge is the coldest spot in all Alberta with a temperature of 45 degrees below zero. This morning when I went to school it was 42 degrees below.

I am 16 years old, and am taking a commercial course in our college. I like bookkeeping and business English the best of all subjects. I love sports of all kinds, but swimming and basketball are my favorites. I'm very fond of reading and I like stories of adventure.

I should like to correspond with any girls who would like to write to me. I should like especially to hear from Texas.

Always I enjoy reading the Monitor, but especially when there is a story on the back page about Anastasia. I liked the "Wee Tales of Peace Heroes." Alma K.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Textbooks to Suit the Times

A DECADE of changing world thought has compelled a searching examination into school curriculums—and therefore into the textbooks to which the world's youth has been forced to devote years of application. The kind of texts that had been pored over for generation after generation were found to have little in common with the best thinking, to say nothing of the many new major interests, of the present time. As a consequence, Dr. Harold Rugg and a number of associates in the Lincoln Experimental School connected with Columbia University have been at work for seven years on textbooks that stress the constructive nature of mankind as more important than the destructive. While some books are yet to be completed, already more than 600,000 volumes of the first books are in use in 300 school systems in thirty-eight states of the American Union. The authors, in their desire to fashion the best possible curriculum, have concerned themselves more with the child's growth in understanding and tolerance than in the "teaching of subjects."

Instead of "taking" history, geography, civics and economics as in the old way, the student, with these new books under his arm, is encouraged to think his way into the structure of modern life; he can learn to interpret what he finds; he has little time to dwell upon wars and the struggle for earthly power; the problems of government, industry, business and international affairs can grip his attention and his imagination; he can become a thinker for human progress.

Little wonder that educators find this set of books one of the most sweeping of educational experiments. They constitute a radical readjustment of values as to what should be taught in the schools and how to teach it. While tales of battle, personal conflict, bitter competition, political wrangle, hate and greed, lifeless facts, and mechanical outlines have been conscientiously taught for centuries as fundamental to the proper nurture of youth, and youth has trustingly swallowed them, the pupil now is to have a chance to see himself as a factor in the building of a better world.

Boys and girls have always asked, "Why?" Dr. Rugg's new books promise to bring in the day that young folks have unknowingly demanded, when they will be free to look into the meaning of things. Probably they will get all the facts they did before, but they will no longer get them as ends in themselves. Actually, they will not be aware that they have learned facts, for they will be too much interested in the ideas involved. And it has already been proved that children do not have to be driven to their textbooks when they are interested in ideas found therein. They are alertness itself when a peep into the vital things of human existence is allowed them.

Conserving Banks

BANK failures during 1928 were only about half as numerous as they were during the year previous, according to the American Bankers Association. The report of the state bank division of this association has estimated that the decline in the failure of state banking institutions was at least 42 per cent, whereas it was found that the decline in national bank failures was exactly 50 per cent. This reduction of the risks of banking by approximately one-half within a period of twelve months bespeaks a considerable improvement in bank management, inspection and control.

The liquidation of a bank does not necessarily mean a loss to depositors, as the laws governing that subject are so drastic as to give ample protection to a bank's customers. A bank is generally liquidated long before it threatens to become a loss to many persons; therefore, this record of bank failures must be accepted for exactly what it means, which is, a better method of bank management and a more stable economic condition generally throughout the country, that in turn protects the loans extended by bankers.

That the record of failures declined rather generally throughout the whole United States indicates further that there has been a rather broad dissemination of improved banking technique and fairly stable economic conditions. The record in some localities was apparently much better than in others. It was stated, for instance, that in the District of Columbia as well as in thirteen states, namely, Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington, there was no state bank failure during 1928.

During the last year or so, it may be noted, there has developed a tendency toward mergers in banks. In many states, banks are now allowed to maintain branches in the headquarters city, and in some instances a bank may operate branches throughout the state. The tendency toward branch banking, which has by this time attained considerable proportions, is probably responsible in part for the decline in bank failures. It is obvious that through a system of branch banking the assets of a branch may be protected and assured with more ease than if the branch is maintained as a distinct and independent banking unit. And by the same token that which tends to reduce the number of bank liquidations operates in the same way to conserve banking facilities.

Seeking a "Cure" for Influenza

DOUBTLESS it will come as a surprise to many that an authoritative statement has recently been issued that there is no known drug or combination of drugs that will cure or prevent influenza. The source of this information is an announcement published by the United States Department of Agriculture to the effect that the labeling of a preparation as a treatment for influenza, la grippe or pneumonia can only be regarded as a misbranding under the food and drugs act. Any products so labeled, it appears, will be subject to seizure, while the manufacturers will be liable for prosecution. The announcement reads in part:

> The Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration announces that it proposes to take immediate action under the food and drugs act against medicinal preparations represented by label or circular accompanying the package as preventives or treatments of influenza, la grippe or pneumonia and related diseases. According to medical authorities there is no known drug or combination of drugs which will prevent or cure influenza. This statement reflects world-wide medical experience and is generally accepted as a fact. . . .

In this connection it may be recalled that, according to a news item published not long since in a New York newspaper, Dr. Charles Bolduan, director of the Bureau of Health Education, stated that influenza is still a disease of mystery. Dr. Bolduan, as he is quoted in the story in question, apparently has his own opinions or theories concerning this alleged epidemic, as the following excerpt from the news item in question indicates:

> "All recorded epidemics thus far in this country have traveled from east to west," said Dr. Bolduan, "unless the present situation proves contrary, and yet nobody knows why this should be so."
>
> "Can this have anything to do with the revolution of the earth?"
>
> "Well, strange as it sounds, that question may have some sense in it. We don't know. Interstellar dust clouds have been suggested as a possible cause of influenza epidemics."
>
> "Does that mean that an epidemic on earth may be indirectly attributed to a practice of dry sweeping on Mars?"
>
> "Quite indirectly, no doubt, but it's hard to prove either way. Since the year 1510 there have been fourteen pandemics, which means that in those years the disease visited people in all quarters of the earth. But much confusion exists as to just what influenza is, so that many cases of other diseases have been recorded under this name."

It is due Dr. Bolduan to add that he is further quoted as saying that it is now generally agreed that a bacillus which Pfeiffer isolated is not the cause of influenza, because in many cases of the disease this bacillus has not been found, and also that thus far the value of vaccine treatment remains unproved.

Historical Spadework

THE excavations which have been carried on at York since 1926 are now beginning to yield interesting information concerning early British history. In a lecture to the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, S. N. Miller, the excavator, recently detailed the progress that has been made. The principal work of the year has been the uncovering of an east corner tower and the partial uncovering of an adjacent interval tower, and the evidence thus obtained may indicate, from the scarcity in the outer portions of the barracks of fourth century pottery, which is plentiful enough in the central part of the fortress, that the departure of the legions from Great Britain at least began to take place some fifty years or more earlier than the conventional date of 410 given in the textbooks.

All this may seem but a small return for two years' strenuous digging. Yet increasing reliance is being placed upon the progress of archæology for whatever knowledge it is hoped to acquire of British history before the days of Bede. The Romans stayed in Britain for a period almost as long as that between the Reformation and the present day, and their accomplishments during those years cannot be without significance; yet after the brief references of Cæsar and Tacitus, there is no even remotely contemporary authority for the fortunes of Britain until the unreliable and hysterical lamentations of the chronicler Gildas are reached. Whatever information is ever gained in the future concerning those four centuries of darkness will be obtained from the spade, and not from the pen or the paint brush. A great deal, however, can hardly be expected from this method of discovery, although it is the only one now open.

The principal weakness of the spade is not that it is slow, but that it is not sure. The fact that the information thus gained is scanty could be borne patiently if only the information were known to be certain. Unfortunately, it is not. An example of the manifold difficulties which make it possible to accept only with reservations even the few details that archæology does afford is instanced by the pottery referred to above. The failure to find fourth-century pottery in the outer part of the fortifications indicates to Mr. Miller that the fortress was not occupied by the Romans after that period. But, as Dr. Wheeler of the London Museum points out, the pottery may have been placed there at a date much later than that of manufacture, after being removed from another site.

Bridging the Pacific With Ships

NOT only in the transatlantic routes is there a competitive race for supremacy in progress, but in the transpacific field as well a growing rivalry may be seen with the four leading companies planning additions to their fleets.

The Dollar Line is contemplating the construction of three vessels, probably to be motor-driven, for use with the present "President" ships in its San Francisco-Orient business, while the Matson Line, another United States flag company, is about to call for bids for two vessels for the San Francisco-Australia run. The Canadian Pacific Steamship Lines are building a new vessel, the Empress of Japan, of 26,000 gross tons, which, when finished, will be the biggest and fastest commercial ship on the Pacific and will be capable of better than a nine-day crossing between Vancouver and Yokohama.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is building three vessels for the California-Oriental route, these being the motorships Asama Maru, Tatsuta Maru and Chichibu Maru, each of 16,500 gross tons. In all the new ships under construction, or contemplated, greater luxury and increased speed are essentials which the steamship companies demand of the builders, although in the Pacific business it is not alone the passenger trade which the shipping companies are seeking, but the lucrative silk trade from the Orient. With heavy insurance charges, and with interest on the goods in transit mounting for every day that the goods are on the seas, speed is imperative, and the Canadian Pacific, with its twenty-two-knot "Empress" ship, is obviously planning to maintain its position as the short route from the Orient.

So valuable is this traffic that increasing secrecy is being observed concerning even the amount handled on a ship, but this is because of the hazards surrounding the transcontinental rail transportation of the silk rather than because of any desire of the transpacific lines to conceal the facts. So the competition in shipping in the Pacific is as keen, even if based in part on silk rather than on passenger handling, as in the Atlantic, and a fleet of new vessels will be in service within the next two years.

Where Are the Arms of Venus?

A PROJECT is reported afoot in Athens to dredge the harbor of Milo with the optimistic hope of recovering from its depths the missing arms of the Venus. The plan, if plan there be, assumes that the arms were there lost overboard, and that they may still be found and put back where they really belong. Thus would be settled a controversy which is again brought to public attention, and a mystery solved which has long puzzled ingenious thinkers.

There have been many guesses about the position of those arms. In a recently printed story of the statue's history since its discovery, something over a century ago, by a shrewd peasant cultivating his island farm, one may read conflicting statements credited to persons who saw the Venus while still resident in the discoverer's hut. One such observer reported two arms, one hand holding an apple; another observer reported only one arm; another reported that the statue had no arms. It seems substantiated that the departure of the Venus from Milo was not peaceful, that the statue became a bone of contention between French and Greek claimants, that there was then and there an earnest struggle for its possession, afterward hushed up for diplomatic reasons, in which the arms of the Venus may have fallen or been thrown overboard. Assuming that this latter contingency did not occur, it was later suggested by an archæologist that the arms might have been intentionally removed because they indicated that the statue did not come down from the fourth century B. C., but less proudly from the second. This suggestion, it appears, was much more enthusiastically received in Germany than in France, and Baedeker is said to have accepted it without reservation for the information of tourists. But Louis XVIII, seeing the statue immediately upon its arrival in France, is said to have given his royal command that there should be no imaginative attempt to restore the arms; and experts in such matters are said to have declared that the surface of the marble, responding to the passage of time, proved that the arms must have been broken off long before the statue was found by the peasant.

Meantime it is permitted to wonder whether the discovery and return of those arms would be altogether desirable. The beauty of the Venus (if the artist meant his statue for a Venus) has no doubt been widely impressed upon the world in general by the very oddity of its incompleteness. Mankind is confirmed in admiration of the Venus of Milo to which it is accustomed, and countless homes are graced by reproductions in all convenient sizes. Within reasonable limits one might almost say that no North American home is complete without its Venus of Milo. What would happen if all these reproductions suddenly became inadequate?—if an incompleteness hitherto indubitably antique became all at once merely old-fashioned? Would all these Venuses be replaced by newer reproductions? Probably, however, such questions are academic, and the world is in no actual danger of being made poorer by loss of an engaging mystery.

Random Ramblings

Those thousand or so citizens of Oklahoma who, as the result of a resurvey, suddenly found themselves citizens of Texas might be pardoned for exclaiming, "Well, this is a pretty state to be in."

We are often confronted with the fact that in the United States there is a motorcar to every five or six persons. Now how long will it be before similar figures are applied to the airplane?

Golf putting greens will be featured on the roof of a block of apartments being erected in London. Tenants on the top floor will hardly be elated over a "hole in one."

That Mexican arrangement whereby parents can attend school at the same time as their children probably is less appreciated by young Pedro than by his mother.

It is certainly pleasing to know that the electoral college has substantiated the reports that Messrs. Hoover and Curtis were elected last November.

Polka dot chinaware is the latest addition to brighten luncheon tables, but it is doubtful if spotted tablecloths will ever be popular.

The term "kitchen mechanic" becomes more and more appropriate with the introduction of new ideas in kitchen equipment.

Now that Mr. Hoover has been made a Boy Scout, we can look for at least one good deed a day.

One nice thing about radio speeches, they never exceed the time limit.

A higher education is just a foundation on which to build.

Where Adult America Takes Its Ease

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A GROUP of ancients were gathered about the community playground on the shore of the Halifax River at Daytona Beach, Fla., engaged in the pastime of pitching horseshoes. A statesmanlike sport, some call it, for in it the late Warren Harding excelled to the point of winning prizes. Somehow it seems to harmonize with the soft languor of this Florida air, for one sees there horseshoe "alleys"—if that be the proper term—maintained at public expense in St. Petersburg, Tampa, Miami, West Palm Beach and the like resorts of those to whom the years have brought leisure and a need for gentle, and useless, exercise.

From all corners of the more or less frozen North they flock hither, finding their chief avocation in this mildest of outdoor sports. In a group I watched the other morning, Wyoming, Colorado, Michigan and Indiana were represented. There used to be a standing joke about the New York "Cholly" who found it necessary to run over to Paris every time he needed new shirts, but somehow to travel from Wyoming to Florida in order to pitch horseshoes seems to outdo this in futility.

This town of Daytona Beach, and its neighbor Ormond six miles away, impress one as the winter homes of the typical American of the middle class and of more than middle age; the American who, by a lifetime of diligence in the smaller branches of trade and industry, has achieved a modest competence. He comes to Florida just a little past the age for beginning golf and far beyond that for tennis, so that shuffleboard, and the omnipresent horseshoes, engage his more athletic moments. Yet of course this general rule has its glowing exceptions. Only a day or two ago at Ormond I saw him who, until the meteoric rise of Henry Ford, was esteemed the richest man in the United States, leaving the golf course after a morning's round. John D. Rockefeller is eighty-three, and swings a puissant driver. His home, fronting the Halifax River, is modest among the many palatial places erected by men of large means amid the cottages and bungalows which make up the mass of local residences.

* * *

Here and there great mansions of concrete or coquina, with the inevitable red-tiled roofs, rise from clusters of elaborately landscaped tropical vegetation. But neither the fashionable hotel community nor the wealthier type of winter residents are sufficiently numerous to give the tone to the whole town as in Palm Beach, or the gold-plated suburbs of Miami. Rather it has an eminently middle western air, and if it was not named after Dayton, O., it properly might have been.

Oddly enough, to northern minds at any rate, the folk here do not esteem the winter either their liveliest or their most enjoyable season. For in the summer it is the seashore resort of all of interior Florida, and indeed of the people of more distant states. Most of the big hotels are closed, but there are enough caravansaries of the lesser sort to take care of an army of guests. Bathing and fishing are at their best in the summer months, and one can easily imagine the native Floridian viewing with relief the begira of the last of the northern visitors and turning happily to enjoying himself in his own way in his own land. No one familiar with the tropics will question the local claim that the midsummer heat is seldom so oppressive here as it is for spells in New York or Boston. Always there is a breeze and fairly cool nights. The trouble comes not with isolated days of intense heat, which indeed are experienced everywhere, but with the long continuance of the heated term.

By September the best acclimated feel the strain. When Colonel Goethals was building the Panama Canal he established one irrefragable rule—every white man employed in the Canal Zone had to have six weeks' vacation annually in a cooler climate. There were those who thought they were comfortable enough in the big airy homes provided by the canal commission and sought to evade the edict. But the colonel had established the most smoothly working dictatorship ever known on this side of the Atlantic, and the faithless servant was seldom able to linger on the Isthmus more than a day or two after his allotted time without being escorted to the dock by the secret police and put on a ship bound north. However, your true Floridian will tell you that no such drastic measures are needed in his State, which supplies within its own borders all needed varieties of climate.

* * *

To me the chief charm of these Florida towns lies not in the colossal hotels, nor yet in the often highly artistic homes of the winter visitors, but in the simpler, yet often beautiful homes of the "all-the-year-rounders," and in the tree-shaded, moss-hung streets. How many tens of thousands of residents—drawn in the main from the more hustling North—are here I would not venture to estimate. But they are so many that the soft southern drawl has become submerged in the nasalities of New England, or the sharp, clipped speech of New York. If one, then at least a score of people have answered my query, "How long have you been in Florida?" with the response, "Well, I began coming down for the winter ten years ago, and after three years or so moved my family down and stayed."

The general expression was one of content, though it would fall far short of fairness to omit reference to the fact that there are those who became entangled in the meshes of the "boom," and have been literally unable to get away since. Probably there are many instances of this sort, and yet in few of the Florida towns, certainly not in Orlando, Daytona Beach or Ormond, which I have thus far visited, are there any glaring evidences of destitution. Indeed, the homes of the regular residents—as distinguished from the mansions of the winter guests—seem to indicate a degree of comfort quite on a par with those of New England. These people do not like to talk of boom days—when they do, it is with a sort of rueful humor, attended with innumerable anecdotes of huge fortunes they might have made had they known just when to stop. But there is apparent a grim, not at all humorous, determination to live down that hapless episode in the State's history and never to let it happen again.

* * *

One naturally asks what is the basic industry, the natural wealth which is going to enable Florida to recover, as it is recovering, from the pest of the realtors, the "developers," and the "binder boys," who wrought such havoc three years ago. Fundamentally, it will be agriculture and fruit growing. The more one gets away from the show places of the State and out into the groves, and farms, and plantations, the more one is impressed with the substantial development of the agricultural resources. Always, too, the crop of winter visitors will be an unfailing asset. We New Englanders like to harp upon the amount of money brought into Maine, New Hampshire, Cape Cod or the Berkshires by summer guests. Study the license plates on a Florida highway at this season and you will see every state in the Union and many Canadian provinces represented.

And finally the feeling is strong here that the turning of Florida into the Republican column at the last election is helping people to forget the boom and to plan for a greater future. Mr. Hoover's presence in the State has not only brought visitors by the hundreds, but has been clearly an inspiration to new effort. Old-time Floridians are keen for him, and I hazard the opinion that not in his day will the Florida vote go back into the Democratic total.

Notes From Nanking

NANKING

THE closing month of 1928 and the first months of 1929 have seen remarkable progress in the development of Nanking into a genuinely representative city of China—with all provinces and dependencies suitably represented. Probably Peiping (Peking) in its best days under the Republic has not attracted persons so nearly representative of every part of China. Permanent residents here now include visitors from far-off Tibet, from Mongolia, from Chinese Turkestan, from Yunnan, from the three provinces of Manchuria. Even though some of these districts owe a mere nominal allegiance to Nanking, their representatives here at least keep in touch with the aims and ambitions of the Government, and convey some of the Kuomintang ideals to their fellow provincials. For many years, Peking did not attract such a representative group.

* * *

One Foreign Minister follows another into Nanking, and with each visit the conviction increases among Chinese officials that they acted with great political wisdom in transferring the capital from the old Peking, now Peiping. For the foreign diplomatists in Nanking assume an attitude which the Chinese are satisfied would be impossible for them in the former capital. Here the diplomatists are guests of the Chinese Government. Because there are no satisfactory hotels at present, they must stay in the hostel maintained by the Foreign Office. They are guarded by Chinese Nationalist soldiers. They move from one office to another in Chinese government automobiles. In the Legation Quarter, in the northern city, the diplomatists live in their own remote gardens, protected by their own ample Legation guards, occupying a city which is like an English cathedral town, and remote from China. The Chinese have long believed that this atmosphere is unfavorable to conciliatory relations between China and the Powers. They feel the ministers in present-day Nanking view political developments much more satisfactorily from the Chinese point of view—and perhaps from their own.

* * *

The meeting of the board of directors of the China Foundation has ended more satisfactorily than either American or Chinese impartial sympathizers had anticipated. The Nationalist Government showed a disposition to make a political football of this organization, founded with money returned by the American Government from Boxer indemnities. They attempted to violate the charter, and for months payments from the United States were held up because there was no one legally competent to receive them. But the conservative members of the board, with no political interests, such as the philosopher, Hu Shih, and the educator, Dr. Y. T. Tzur, worked indefatigably to convince the rash Nationalist leaders that politics should play no part in the China Foundation. After the meeting of the board, they appear to have won a complete victory. The American members of the board, who were inclined to resign before the meeting, have been so well pleased with the results that they are now co-operating fully with the well-selected Chinese members, and it appears probable that the foundation may now pursue its way undisturbed until 1945, when the indemnity payments come to an end.

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Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has exacted from the principal Kuomintang war lords a promise that disbandment proposals adopted at the recent conference here will be carried out completely by the middle of March, when the third Kuomintang congress is scheduled to meet here. These proposals call for a standing army of only 600,000 men, as compared with double that number at present. There is much skepticism, however, as to whether this promise can or will be fulfilled. Jealousy and suspicion among the various war lords are still very common, and one is not disposed to reduce his troops until fully satisfied that the others have done so. The whole sentiment of the Chinese people at present, however, demands disbandment, and even arbitrary war lords cannot ignore public opinion. T. V. Soong's report that 41 per cent of all the revenues of China is being spent on the army has caused much comment and reflection.

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The weekly Sun Yat-sen memorial services here are becoming a national institution. The most active and prominent members of the Nationalist Government take part, and their speeches are carried by radio and telegraph to all parts of the country. Criticism of the Government has been outspoken at the meetings, so much so that the addresses have become similar to the old memorials addressed to emperors by censors under the old Empire. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Hu Han-min are the most popular speakers, but practically all ministers take part at least once a month. If it were possible to carry out all the suggestions made at these meetings, China would indeed be a new country.

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The year 1929 is the critical year in the history of the Kuomintang, declares Tai Chi-tao, chairman of the examination yuan (board) of the Nationalist Government. This year, he believes, will decide whether or not the Kuomintang can carry out its high ambitions to guide the Chinese people toward representative government. The party has spent most of its efforts until now toward unifying the country, he said, and with that task accomplished, however nominally, attention can now be turned to reconstruction. Success or failure in rebuilding the war-torn country will determine the future of the Kuomintang as well as of China, in Mr. Tai's opinion. In the final analysis, he believes, the issue rests on whether individual party members are willing to sacrifice their own interests for those of the party and the country.

* * *

Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is one of the most optimistic members of the Nationalist Government. In the face of difficulties which appear insuperable, he maintains his confidence that his ministry will be able to build 50,000 miles of new railway within ten years, and that the present 7000 miles, which have deteriorated under militarist misuse, can be reconstructed before the end of 1930. It is obvious that completion of this project would probably mean more toward the economic salvation of China than anything else which could be done. Impartial and less optimistic observers, however, do not see how it will be possible for Sun Fo to persuade foreigners to invest the huge sums necessary for this work so long as China's credit abroad remains so seriously impaired as at present.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"How Many Are a Few?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial in the Monitor of February 11, "How Many Are a Few?" omits reference to an authority which definitely answered this question many centuries ago. Mr. Justice Hawkes failed to display the readiness and certitude of the small Scottish pupil in Sunday school who won a promised prize of "a few apples" for memorizing the greatest number of verses of Scripture.

The "Meenister," after making the usual appropriate remarks, produced three apples and presented them to the laddie, who, to his surprise, declined to receive them. "Ye proamised to gie a few aeples," demurred the boy. "Ay, laddie, I did, an' here they are—three are a few," the minister insisted. "Na, but na accordin' tae Scripter," rejoined the laddie. "Why, Davie, what mean ye by that?" "Weel, the Apoastle Peter tells us hoo many are a few—in Fairst Peter, three an' twenty, he says, 'wherein few that is, eight souls were saved.'" The laddie got his eight apples.

S. J. M.

Newark, N. J.